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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,57 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND BRUSSELS.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	Weighell	8th Jan.
L MALWA	2339	500	W. Atkinson	15th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	800	J. Nairn	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	3687	600	Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	500	de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2982	500	P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	1196	800	Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3014	500	Aamdown	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	J. Weober	19th ,,
L THAMES	4115	800	A. Beaton	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles, by the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Masters.	1886.
THAMES	4101	800	Symon	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3200	600	Mc.e	22nd ,,
CLYDE	4121	800	Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2284	500	Carver	19th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for two and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement) and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 13 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by this route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 600. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway Fare must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 28th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 5. Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, ½ fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Trieste Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage delivered on board the Steamers at LONDON, Free of Charge. Servants allowed to accompany Passengers.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning with three, six, and twelve months' respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will run to Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000 850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. CALIFORNIA	3813	480	W. S. Young	Saturday. 9th Jan.'8

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. ARMENIA	3813	480	Geo. Reid	12th Jan.'8
s.s. PERSIA	3813	480	R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3813	480	W. Russell	13th Feb.
s.s. ASIA	3813	480	J. Crabbe	20th ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	3980	500	J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s.s. ARABIA	3980	483	J. Laird	20th ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3089	483	F. Bligh	1st April.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3813	480	W. S. Young	10th ,,
s.s. NUBIA	3813	480	T. G. Knox	24th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3813	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	3980	500	J. C. Boothby	29th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 4, 1886.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

WE BOOK PASSAGES by well-appointed 1st Class Steamers, all the year round, to all parts of different Home and Continental Ports, at from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400. 1st Class. We also secure passages by the P. & O. Co. and all the other regular lines of Steamers at the lowest possible fares. We also supply Continental Railway tickets and secure berths in sleeping car to enable passengers to go through with the mails. A liberal reduction made for families and parties, and no commission charged.

Full particulars on application, personally, or by letter, or telegram to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Travellers' Agents and Bankers, Bombay, 28, Apollo-street; London, 2, Leadenhall-street, E. C.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before by other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 2 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

KEMP'S

PREPARATION OF

BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTES

ON

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

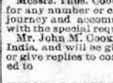
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 11th January, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.



MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS,

and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

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N.B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian, and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAGAR'S PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTHS.

36 inches wide.....per yard Rs. 0 12
Do. Do.....per roll of 24 yards „ 16 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oils they keep fresh and [illegible] periods.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour.....each Rs.	0 4
Sixpenny „ „ ..... „ „	0 6
One Shilling „ „ ..... „ „	0 12
Eighteenpenny „ „ ..... „ „	1 0
Two Shillings „ „ ..... „ „	1 12
Four Shillings „ „ ..... „ „	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c. .....each Rs.	7 0
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... „ „	16 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... „ „	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... „ „	41 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... „ „	48 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... „ „	60 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

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ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
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BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

(REGISTERED)

THE NE PLUS ULTRA

OF

HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN,

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

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DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
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PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
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OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES, CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA.

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SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PURE BORDEAUX.

DR. DRUITT highly recommends this Wine as an appetising, refreshing and safe beverage, for residents in hot climates. Suitable Claret may have cold water added in proportion to consumers' tastes; such beverage assuages thirst most effectually. Avoid cheap imitations of Bordeaux.

Cash Rs. 10-8 per 1 doz. bottles, or Rs. 12-8 per 2 doz. ½ bottles.

Apply to CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIQUEURS OF THE BEST BRANDS.

Creme De Cacao.
Creme De Noyeau.
Eau De Noyeau.
Eau De Vie Dantzick.
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PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

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BRANCH HOUSES:

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, the Holkar Railway, and the Sindhia Neemuch Railway).

AUCTION SALE OF LOST AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless claimed before that date various articles of Clothing, Sticks, Umbrellas, Lotahs, Pots, &c., found on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway during the last half of 1884, upon which various amounts are due for wharfage, &c., will be sold under authority of Section XIV. of the Railway Act No. IV. of 1879, by Public Auction at the Stations named below, on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1886, commencing at 8 A. M.

AT AGRA FORT, MHOW, AHMEDABAD, AND SIRSA.

A LIST of the Unclaimed Booked Consignments is given blow.

Invoice. Date.	Invoice. No.	Stations. From	Stations. To	Sender.	Consigner.	No. of Articles.	Description.
			Lost Property Office, Mhow.				
Parcel Way Bill, 12th November 1884	46	Ujjain	Mulhargurh	Sheikh Kheroe	Zandoosa	1	Parcel.
3rd January 1884	2	Wari Bunder	Barnagar	Bramjee Mohunjee	Brahmon Bapu Lall	1	Bundle bagging containing 42 Gunny bags.
10th June 1884	5	Mandsaur	Do.	Lal Khan	Self	2	Bundles of Bamboos.
Parcel Way Bill, 15th April 1884	1	Dongurgarh	Ujjain	Gokuldass Narayandass	Narayan Dass	1 1	Brass pot, large. Do. spoon.
28th May 1884	88	Mhow	Khandwa	Shahabuddin.	Self	1	Bag Bahada.
			Lost Property Office, Agra Fort.				
Parcel Way Bill, 23rd August 1883	14	Bareily	Ajmere	Hunni Lall	Chaida	1	Parcel.
Parcel Way Bill 21st August 1883	61	MarwarPali.	Do.	Station Master	Wully Mahomed & Son.	1	Parcel.
Parcel Way Bill, 5th January 1884	6	Jeypore	Do.	Abdulla	Jeewan	2	Bags stone-dust.
8th January 1884	121	Meerut City	Hissar	Mr. W. Soap.	Mr. W. Soap.	1	Parcel.
29th August 1883	Not legible	Agra Fort	Helak	Buldeo	Self	2	Bags lime.
Parcel Way Bill, 27th October 1883	43	Grant Road	Delhi	Hira Chand	Rajmull	1	Parcel.
Parcel Way Bill, 20th February 1884	1	Do.	Etawah	Rafa-coila Khan	Mumtaza li Khan	1	Package received in excess.
Parcel Way Bill, 28th January 1884	12	Church Gate	Agra Fort	Latham & Co.	A. Lawrie	1	Box.
9th May 1884	5	Kosli	Delhi	Zabbel Rahman	Allah Bux Sookur	6	Moondahs.
4th September 1884	1	Rajnandgaon	Jeypore	Sawuk Ram, Ram Chand.	Self	1	Bag Rice received in excess.
7th October 1884	2	Bhurtpore	Achnera	Fetch Chand.	Self	1	Bundle Gunny.
Excess Luggage, 25th June 1884	Ticket 17	Baswa	Bandikui	Harnamdass	....	2	Bags Poopul.

By Order,
J. CONDER
For Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintend's Office,
Ajmere, 22nd December, 1885.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN

WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £ 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches ...	... at £ 1-3 or Rs. 14
Do. do. Lever	at £ 1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	... at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	... at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance	... at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-0 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	... at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 192

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PRESENTATION WATCHES

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

GOLD OR SILVER CASES

AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.

SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,

TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

JAVA CIGARS,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS" ...Rs.	30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS" ... „	35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" ... „	40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots) ... „	45	„ 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE just landed the following new Goods:—

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair Rs.	2 0
Gent's Best White French	do	...	2 12
Gent's Lavender Best French	do	...	3 0
Gent's Gold Tan Fancy sewn	do	...	2 12
Military Doe or Buck	do	...	3 8
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do	...	4 0
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin	do	...	3 0
Gent's Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops		...	4 8
Ladies' do do	do	..	4 0
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan	4 Buttons	...	3 8
Ladies' White Doe Gauntlet		...	2 12
Ladies' Chamois Gauntlet		...	2 4
Ladies' Gold Tan with Large Gauntlet		...	4 8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	...Each 12 annas to		1 0
White Rich Satin Bows		...	1 12
Lavender Silk Bows		..	2 0
Best White Scotch Cambric Ties, each 8 annas	per doz ..		5 0
Black Satin or Silk Dress Ties	1-8 to ...		2 0
Windsor's Scarves, Cream, Fawn, Navy Blue, Maroon, all the leading colours	Each..		3 0
Pin Scarves, White Cream, and all the leading colours.		...	2 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gent's White Hemstitched, per doz.	...	12 8
Gent's Coloured Borders, per doz.	...	15 8
Gent's White Silk Coloured Borders, Best Quality	..each	3 8
Gent's White and Coloured	...each	3 8

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager,—Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
SUBSCRIPTION SEASON, 1886.

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The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.
Captain HENRY MORLAND.
Colonel SHAND, R. A.
RIENZI WALTON, Esq., C. E.
H. M. PHIPSON, Esq.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE.
LORD REAY,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 9th JANUARY.
Production of Gilbert's popular Fairy Comedy,
PALACE OF TRUTH,
with a strong and powerful cast.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
STAGE ACCESSORIES.

The Management respectfully announce to the public that it is their intention to spare no expense to make this one of the most brilliant Seasons ever witnessed in Bombay.

The Theatre has been entirely renovated, and every attention will be paid to the convenience and comfort of the patrons of the Gaiety Theatre.

Particular attention will be paid in the production of Pieces, and to the stage appointments, so that due effect may be given to the representation.

Subscribers' extra Tickets will be available this evening.

PROGRAMME.

The performance will commence with W. S GILBERT'S Fairy Comedy in 3 acts entitled

THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

King Phanor	Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Prince Philamir	Miss Louise Crawford.
Chrysal	Mr. C. Vane.
Zoroas	" D. C. Smith.
Aristeus	" Henry Cleveland.
Goisnor	" J. Devon.
Queen Altemire	Mrs. Norville.
Princess Zeolide	Miss May Anderson.
Mirza	" Laura Vernon.
Palmis	" Minnie Hixson.
Azema	" Emma Markham.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act 1st—Morning.
GARDENS OF KING PHANOR'S COUNTRY HOUSE.
Act 2nd—Noon
INTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
Act 3rd—Night.
THE AVENUE OF PALMS.

The full Orchestra will be under the Direction of Mr. S. LEVY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4.....Rs. 16 | Pit Stalls.....Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..." 4 | Pit ..." 1
Back Seats ..." Annas 8

Boxes and Stalls will be booked, and Subscriptions received by Soundy & Co., Ld., where the plan of the Theatre may be seen.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30, COMMENCE AT 9 P. M.
☞ For convenience of the Public, Special TELEPHONE connection (No. 509) is made with the Gaiety Theatre.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN MURRAY, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. MALACCA, Captain Schacht, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on FRIDAY, the 15th instant. For freight and passage apply to
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HAS been specially designed for Ladies who require a small and inexpensive receptacle for Jewellery in frequent use. THIS SAFE is strongly made of Wrought Iron, the door being secured by CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS with small and neat keys. It is handsomely painted, and decorated with JAPANESE panels. The total height is 4ft. 6in. The size of the Safe is 12 inches high, and 14 inches wide, and 14 inches deep. The stand is of Iron, and though the Safe is too heavy to be easily moved.

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EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
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THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS-CUTTING,
BY THIS SYSTEM EVERY LADY CAN CUT HER OWN DRESS TO FIT HER PERFECTLY.

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"I practised for several days after my return, then I cut out a dress for myself which fitted to well that it required no alteration. I am so pleased with my first attempt, as it fits so well and with, no trouble, I have found no difficulty whatever with the "System," with the help of the notes you made and the draftings we did together. I made no mistakes. I am quite sure I can (with the system) cut dresses to fit any body."

For particulars apply to Mrs. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent for the Scientific System, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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BY
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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the Office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines 1st. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaetons and Tongs. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very desirable two-storied HOUSE, and a very commodious SHOP, in Church-gate-street, at present occupied by Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with a Stable, at Lower Colaba. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

TIN TRUNKS, in all sizes, from Rs. 5-8; Tin Washing Basin, 6 as. each; wire Knife and Fork Trays, Re. 1-14. Everything Cheap. SIROFF BROTHERS.

INSTRUCTION in ENGLISH, MUSIC, and FANCY WORK to NATIVE LADIES at their homes. Address Mrs. P. W., care of this paper.

SELF-ACTING FOUNTAINS and Aquaria. Self-acting Punkhs, very nice, for drawing-rooms, very cheap, at STEWARD and Co.'s, Church-gate-street.

THE BEST ICE CREAMS known, for its quality, flavour also wines and spirits, the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

ON VIEW, at BENNETT'S, English-built BROUGHAM and LANDAUS, just imported ex s.s. "Umberto Arbib," to be sold, on Monday, the 11th inst. at 3-30 p.m.

FOR SALE, a strong Borelly-cart, and a pony-cart, both recently renewed with lance-wood shafts, &c. Also a C. D. pony, fast, handsome and sound. Apply to M. D., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

METALLICON LUSTRE, CRYSTOLEUM, CANVASINE, KARTALINE painting done by a diplomaed Lady. Crystoleum pictures on Finest Convex Crystal, any size required. Prices on application to SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

JUST RECEIVED—Fashionable Angola, Scotch, and Spring Tweed, for a Sack Coat and Trowsers, Rs. 18 to Rs. 24. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

TRICYCLES.—With ball bearings, double driver patent brakes, and all the latest improvements, screwed and nutted spokes, plated parts, &c., with implements complete. Price, Rs. 275.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell and Co., Melbourne, Claret No. 1, qts., Rs. 13; No. 2, qts., Rs. 15; No. 3, qts., Rs. 13; per dozen. Pints, Re. 1-8 extra per case of 2 dozen. WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TRICYCLES.—Very best makers only. Rs. 270 to 300 each, complete. Address KANGAROO AGENCY, Madras.

OUR BALL DRESS MATERIALS have arrived and are now on view.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort.

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TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. Ld.

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NATIVE ARTS POTTERY WORKS—The first kiln of the New Year on view, Wonderland School of Arts, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-stree .

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent discount cash.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co. are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE. COONOOR. 5 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 6-4.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c. suitable for the season, Push and Leather bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

A DELHI HOTEL, DESUDIA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, well-furnished and in working order, for sale, Apollo House, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on view at any time.

SUPERIOR MANGALORE TILES.—Just received fresh Consignments of Flat and Ridge. Apply to Geo. GAHAGAN & Co., Agents, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE—a Victoria, and a handsome pair of grey Gallowayes with double and single harness. Rs. 1,000. Apply J. G. H. C., care of this paper.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL, Mahableshwar Hills, re-opens January 16. Applications for Boarders to be made to the Rev. E. T. Burgess, Panchgani.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 16 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments, cutlery, and crockery. Prices cheap.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 37, Esplanade Cross-road.

A SPARE JUS by Busch Barnevelt and Co., FOR SALE a few cases, at Rs. 18 a dozen tins of 1/2 to special cut to Clubs. Apply C. FLEMMING and Co., Meadow-street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £349,971-10-10 Stg.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Harjimal and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, one of the portions of ALTAMONT on Cumballa Hill from 15th February next. For particulars apply to Dady Manockjee Limjee, Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, &c.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 45, Mint-road.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hargovan Vasunji & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 3, Mandvi-street, Fort, where Ladies' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Custom House Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 14 as. per lb.; BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 7, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

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NOTICES.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ONE of the largest Retail Trading Firms of London has developed extensive plans by which they are prepared to undertake the complete charge and management of Exhibits from India. Their representative, who has just arrived, will be glad to meet firms desiring to avail themselves of this system, and THEREBY SAVING EXPENSE OF SENDING OUT A SPECIAL AGENT. Address WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay, till January 13th, inclusive; after to care of Post Office at following towns up to dates noted :—

January 15—Jeypore.
" 20—Delhi.
" 23—Lahore.
" 25—Agra.
" 28—Cawnpore.
" 29—Lucknow.
January 30—Allahabad.
February 1—Benares.
" 2—Calcutta.
" 18—Madras.
" 26—Colombo.

H. S. ROBERTS.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firms here and China from THIS DATE.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED to Mr. JACOB ABRAHAM NATHAN to SIGN the name of our firm here per procuration has THIS DAY been CANCELLED.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1885.

REFERRING to recent advertisements regarding the sale of the good-will of Messrs. ROBERTS & Co., Cigar Manufacturers, Cocanada, the purchaser begs to inform the constituents of the firm and the public generally, that the business will be carried on under the previous style and firm of Roberts & Co. and with the same manufacturing staff under European supervision.

ROBERTS & Co.

Cocanada, 1st December, 1885.

WANTED a few DETECTIVES to help our Special SALVATION officer, Lieut. H. M. Abud, in capturing the out-laws headed by Makrancees. Apply personally with testimonials to—

Lieut. H. M. ABUD, Junagadh.
Our Agent MANSUKRAM SURYARAM, Esq.,
Girgaum China Bag, Bombay.
R. B. BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI, Nadiad.
Or, to
HARIDAS VIHARIDAS,
Divan, Junagadh State, (Kathiawad).
Divan Office, Junagadh, 25th December, 1885.

BENEDICTINE! BENEDICTINE!!
From the Abbey of Fecamp, France.
THE BEST LIQUEUR.
ANTI-CHOLERAIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have SOLD the business of a BOOK-SELLER and NEWSPAPER AGENT, which my late husband HORMUSJI SORABJI carried on in his lifetime, and which, after his death, was continued by me as Administratrix of his Estate, under the name of MRS. ARDESIR HORMUSJI BANAJI and JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI BULLIMORIA, who are now the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the said business and of the good-will thereof.

The mark ϥ of MHERBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late Hormusji Sorabji Bookseller, deceased.

i.e. મેરબાઈ તે હોરમજી સોરાબજી
બુકસેલરના વીધવા.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m., at the offices of the Chamber, to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the report of the out-going Committee.

II. To confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 42 of Rule VII.

III. To alter Rule X so as to admit of the annual general meeting being held in future in the month of January.

IV. To elect new members and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 5th Jan., 1886.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

JAMSETJEE NASSERWANJEE TATA & OTHERS.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BUCHOOBAI, WIDOW, and another.....Defendants.
Estate of HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE SAKLATWALA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders are invited for the purchase of the Plaintiffs' claim and the right to appeal to the Privy Council in Suit No. 259 of 1883, in which Mr. L. A. WATKINS, the Receiver appointed in this suit and the said BACHOOBAI, widow, are the Plaintiffs, and LILLADHUR SHAMJEE, executor of the last Will and Testament of SHAMJEE JADOWJEE, deceased, is the Defendant (being the suit instituted with reference to the Agency Commission of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.)

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned as Solicitors for the Receiver at their Office, No. 31, Meadow-street, up to the 9th day of January 1886, and the cover should be addressed to the undersigned and subscribed with the words "Tender for purchase of claim in Suit No. 259 of 1883."

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 1, 00 in cash or Currency Notes, and must be in the form to be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Information regarding the claim in the said suit and the present condition of the suit can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where the papers and proceedings in the said suit can be inspected during office hours, except on Bank holidays.

Particulars and conditions of sale with form of Tender can also be obtained at any time at office hours (except on Bank Holidays) at the office of the undersigned as Solicitors for the Receiver.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors to L. A. Watkins, the Receiver appointed in this Suit of the Estate of Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala, deceased.
Bombay, No. 31, Medow-street, 29th December 1885.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 435 of 1884.

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE JEEWANJEE of Bombay, Parsee merchant, residing in Colaba-street within the Fort, Bombay.....Plaintiff
vs.
DHUNJEEBHOY JEEWAJEE DESSAI of Bombay, Parsee merchant, residing in Todd-street within the Fort, Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a consent decree made in the above Suit on the 28th day of June, 1884, it was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff on or before the 15th day of November, 1884, the sum of Rupees three thousand three hundred and eighty-two with interest thereon at nine per cent per annum from 15th November, 1884, until payment and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, and in the event of the said principal, interest and costs not being paid on or before the 15th day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction as an entirety the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say :—

1. All the vacant piece of land with the building of one compartment, situate at Gundavee in the Territory of Gaikwar of Baroda in Darab Seth's Mohlla in Parseewada, containing by admeasurement five Guj in breadth and fifty-two and a quarter Guj in length, and bounded on the East by the property of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Packia, on the West by the property of Framjee Ruttonjee Parruck or Gurjar, on the South by vacant ground, and on the North by a public road, which said premises are in the possession of the said Defendant. 2. All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house, situate at Todd-street, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the property belonging to Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, on the West by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Lackdawalla, on the North by the said Todd-street, and on the South by the property of the heirs of Framjee Wadia, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under No. 15, and are now in the occupation of the defendants Dhunjeebhoy Jeewaji Dessai, and whereas default has been made by the Defendant in such payment as aforesaid save as to the sum of Rupees eight hundred part thereof.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AN NOTIFIED that on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1886, at the times and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises :—

The property firstly above described will be sold at the Sheriff's office at 3 p.m.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 p.m.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

The claim of Motilal Hurgowandas to the extent of Rupees five thousand three hundred and sixty-two and annas eleven.

Inquiries is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the Plaintiff, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser other than the Plaintiff to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in by the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,320,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—57, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .....4 per cent.
" 3 " .....3 per cent.

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONT

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN'S

In asking leave to introduce the Amendment Bill in the Legislative Council on Monday, the Finance Minister said:—

My Lord:—It will be desirable for me to introduce the Bill, inscribed as it is on the business before us, that I should explain the circumstances which we have found it necessary to have recourse to legislation, with the object of increasing our revenue. In coming before you with a Bill, the object of which is to add to our present means of direct taxation, we shall be expected, to demonstrate it as a necessity. I shall endeavour to do so as clearly, but in the same time as succinctly as I can. To enter at great length or with minute detail, into the present fortunes of our finance would be out of place here. And I feel sure, assist this Council very much if they would but follow me (as I am working underground), by leaving behind, by a series of recurring figures, financial figures. But, as the first thing I have to say is, to enable those who are here to seize clearly and firmly the problem which the Government have to solve, I shall, I hope, be best in doing so, by avoiding the mazes of figures and intricacies of accounting to the broad beaten track accessible to all, and easily traversed from end to end, by those who will give themselves the trouble to examine the past, to accomplish it. I shall briefly review the past, and the actual financial situation which the Council, what is the figure of the deficit of next year; I shall examine the methods which present themselves of meeting this deficit; I shall then state the reasons which have led us to adopt such an amendment of the License tax, as shall place direct taxation on a more equitable basis; and I shall conclude with such remarks as may show that the measure which we propose to introduce, is one which opens out in former days of an income-tax have existed, and themselves will-ling to accept.

It is impossible to give a clear view of the present situation, without dwelling, however briefly, at the circumstances of the last three preceding years. These years have been the equilibrium of future, from 1882 onwards, which they have left us, to meet increased demands, what is the nature and extent of the taxation imposed upon us, which affords us no doubt of the inadequacy of our revenue at present estimated, to produce 1882 as the point of departure year in which the Government changes in our revenue and expenditure were decisive as to constitute a new departure measure. Statement for the year 1882-83 was introduced in 1882 remembered, that "the year had been fully justified by experience since their introduction, acquired was doubtless well established would prove further trial which of the necessities of the case, nected with these state measures necessary tection of the country course of events, and introduced? And what that the calculation justified by experience that the resources would have shortly to be 1882-83 the rate of a maund everywhere Districts of the special [illegible] Madras, the gross cost of North-Western Provinces Government under Oudh, the changes taxation, to the extent with certain additions about three millions the Budget, notwithstanding reductions, amounting surplus, however, provision, necessary amounted to over in the rate of exchange, which Budget Estimates the first year—to millions of three millions, opium, and increased surplus of £700,000.

In the following year, 1884-85, the actual receipts on account of Excise were higher than in the previous year by £773,000, or in round figures, by £800,000. Owing to short-crop of opium, the receipts from opium fell short of the estimates, which were framed on the basis of 1882-83, in 1884-84, and amounted to a million less than the estimates, was paid to account of arrears of the British Army, than year we had less than £1,387,000 in 1884-85, the surplus short sales of opium necessitated with an extra in customs, and the unfavourable cash Statement of the revenue; yet although was calculated upon the actual accounts will show an equilibrium of the last three years, notwithstanding the great reductions penditure, now carried out in 1882, and which, as we have carried out in 1883 years not less than £700,000. The annual surplus amply sufficed to meet a variety of causes, arrears, growing falling, and a heavy charge for effective military revenue, and expenditure to be found in the Indian finances, that the figures in evidence of this, that we touched not our revenue. The present year were framed on the basis of the expansion of the revenue, which, from the extraordinary connection with the Egyptian estimates a surplus of £305,100. It is not necessary at present to dwell on the estimates of 1885-86, and that the experience gained in previous years will, I have little doubt, prove, when the year is published, to have sufficed to meet the present year, and to end; the nine years of prosperity of any nation ordinarily realized are surely destined, and the uncertain element in the salt duties, have been the subject of the thread of our pursuit of examination, day of difficulty, once more. We shall have an increase owings to the instead of a surplus it is prudent to assume that so-called [illegible] which it has or of any foresight, so far as in commodities, relatively to we, as a Government, dealings are verified, gold standard mainly with England, a country of a At the same standard are especially called upon to suffer. increase in the time, we shall have to provide for an of troops, four Military Estimates, whether for pay Defence, a War interest on Capital, to be expended on no less than works, which eventually will amount to are responsible for two millions. For this of course we it, it is feasible, and if I do not pause here to justify is will doubtless others whose special province it of this latter task undertake that duty. The whole the first year charge, however, will not fall during account of it; but taking the increased charge on next year, exchange and military establishments frontier railways and defence works, it may be

STATEMENT.

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for I cannot for the life of me bring myself to see that the best way out of pecuniary obligations which you are not likely to be able to meet is by adding to them. I wish with all my wishes were, for it would simplify my task exceedingly. Thus we have been told that if economy is a good dog, borrowing is a better. A passed master in the art of meeting pecuniary obligations, whose authority, as we know, Sir John Strachey was obliged at last to confess that he could get "no remedy against this consumption of the purse; borrowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable." In public as in private life, in short, the approach of money difficulties is the signal for retrenchment; and if we do not at the present moment look to economies to fill the void within the Council Chamber in the year, it is not because we agree with those who think economies a pestilent source of extravagance, or because we do not ardently desire them, but because they are not in any decisive degree immediately available. The arrangements by which the Government of India has assigned to Provincial Governments the disposal of a large part of the public revenues has had for its aim, and has already had in practice the effect of good administration. But, save in circumstances of an exceptional nature, the local Governments have been assured that during the term of five years by contracts, the arrangements with them, by which, during a fixed term they are secured, certain revenues shall not be disturbed. Of course it is the Government of India which in the last resort must decide what are circumstances of an exceptional nature. It decided, for example, that the circumstances of the present financial year were of such a nature, and the Provincial Governments very loyally responded to its call. When it came, however, to determine what course it should adopt in regard to the situation created by the circumstances which I have explained to the Council, it was met by the consideration that the Provincial arrangements now in force expire at the close of the Financial year 1887-88, at the close, that is, of the ensuing financial year; and that it would then, in any case, be in a position to re-adjust the partition of the revenues. No re-adjustment which was likely to prove practicable would be of itself sufficient to remove all necessity for resorting to other means of increasing our revenue. There was but one year to be tided over; and in that year the maximum expenditure on account of military establishments and frontier works would not be reached. On the other hand, to put an end without proved necessity in the fourth year of their quinquennial term to those contracts, would have led to great doubts and misgivings in future—doubts and misgivings which were inconsistent with the economical aims and objects which are the strength and the justification of the system introduced by Lord Mayo. We were the judges in our own case; and it was the more necessary, therefore, to be sure that, in satisfying our own necessities, we were not falling short of engagements into which we and our predecessors had deliberately entered, and to which we were pledged. We were not, and we are not yet, in a position absolutely to say, at this period of the financial year, that it is unnecessary to call the Provincial Governments to our assistance. All that we can be sure of is that such a measure does not at present seem to be imminent; that if it were necessary it would not release us from the task of further strengthening our revenues; that in itself it is likely to prove hurtful to good administration; and that what is needed is as much an increase of existing revenues as a repartition of those which already are available—a repartition which, while it failed to fill the measure of imperial needs would be sure, if suddenly insisted on, to prove inconvenient to provincial administration. But at the same time we cannot close our eyes to the certainty that on the revision of the contracts in 1887-88 we shall be called upon to examine closely the details of our financial relations with the local Governments with a view to such a re-adjustment as shall equitably distribute over the general revenues the recent additions which have been made to the general burden. We have warned them of this, and we have asked them not to embark in any fresh expenditure of a nature calculated at about £2,000,000. Speaking broadly, in round figures, we may assume that of this sum all but £700,000 will be forthcoming on our ordinary estimates. In other words nearly two-thirds of the increase to our expenditure estimates of £2,000,000 next year, caused by the fall in exchange and the increased military expenditure will, according to our expectations, be met from our existing resources.

To the extent then of £1,300,000 we count upon the funds provided for us, as resulting from the arrangements made in 1882, and that we can so count is proof of the foresight with which those arrangements were made. We could have provided, in other words, for the fall of a penny in exchange, or we could have added to our estimates the sum necessary to meet the additional proposed military expenditure, and the interest on frontier railways and defence works for the ensuing year; but the two charges combined have been too much for us, and have compelled us to seek about for ways and means whereby to meet our accumulated difficulties. I shall be asked how, if the Budget of 1885-86 shows a surplus of £500,000 only, we expect in the coming year to provide £1,300,000 from existing sources. I shall be told that it is customary to show in our estimates, after all expenditure has been met and accounted for, a normal surplus of about half a million; so that deducting the above surplus of £500,000 which must be kept in hand in meeting the £700,000 which are to be raised by taxation, there remains apparently £1,300,000 unprovided for. The chasm certainly appears considerable; but a chasm, like conscience, is all the better for close inspection. Let us examine it. The explanation briefly stated is that the estimates of 1885-86 were in more than one respect abnormally low. The provision of 1882 had not been worked up to. The depression in our railway receipts which set in in 1884-85 still threatened us, and we based our estimates on the cautious view that that depression would continue in 1885-86. Hence our estimates for the current year were estimates below the standard of our normal expectations. But the depression I speak of has partly worn off; other sources of revenue have recovered. We were, in 1885-86, when the estimates were framed, suffering from stagnation of exports and customs and from short opium revenue, owing to the necessity of increasing our opium reserves which had been depleted by a course of bad years, this necessity, again, compelling us to put upon the market a smaller amount of opium than would otherwise have been the case. The estimates, both for railway and opium receipts, were therefore taken at an exceptional figure; but since then, I am glad to say, the export trade and with it our railway receipts have considerably revived, and the customs are showing better results. It is more than probable that the revised estimates for the present year will show a net increase of half a million over the estimates under the head of railways, an improvement which we may look to maintain in the coming year, and as we bumper opium crops have followed one another this and last year, we may expect considerable improvement, say £200,000, in the opium revenue next year. In consequence of a new method of calculating the military charges, now in force, a further saving, as compared with 1885-86, in round numbers, of £333,200 under that head. The normal annual increase to our revenue may be taken, as experience has shown, at £150,000, but as the budget for 1885-86 a sum of £586,900 was allotted from revenue to the construction of frontier railways and defence works, which, in view of the exigencies and pressure of our position, will be charged in the existing years on capital, I admit that I am speaking for myself, nothing but absolute necessity would induce me to assent to the construction of works of this nature from capital. But for ever [illegible] consumers, and not to the present; and if the choice is to be between increased taxation to the amount of £586,000 or the construction of these works from capital, I may declare reasonably confident that the latter is preferable. Sir John Strachey said in his Financial Statement for 1885-86, speaking of frontier railways, "It we could not have paid for them out our ordinary revenue it would have been quite right to borrow for the construction. I should have said this because the works are absolutely necessary, and because the political and financial evils of [illegible] would be less serious than those involved in fresh taxation." The Financial Statements for this year it was pointed out that it has always been hitherto the policy of the Government of India to meet demands of this nature, so far as they can be met, from its revenue, revenue falling the Government of India is prepared to have recourse to borrowing. Revenue failing, and further taxation being undesirable, the Government is prepared to borrow. But it seems to me that the two items which I have enumerated, we obtain, in round numbers the figure of £1,800,000 out of a total estimated additional expenditure of two millions, leaving a balance of £200,000 to obtain from the normal surplus which we consider necessary to exhibit in our accounts. It will, of course, be borne in mind that, in giving to the Council the above calculations, I do so under the reserve of further inquiries. Little more than a year of the year has still to pass; if, on the one hand, I have been moderate in my estimate of increased revenue, I have taken no account of [illegible] expenditure may now before for us in respect, for example, of Burma, the figures I have given are an approximation as close an approximation as I can at present form of if they show nothing else, they show, at any rate, I think, this much, that we may require more than £700,000 to obtain the necessary working surplus, but that we certainly shall not want less and that, for the present, is which I am in any way concerned to demonstrate.

Now, there were several ways open to us to obtain the funds which we required. The first and most obvious method was economy, and no one can be more conscious than the Government of India how needful and how urgent it is, in view of the difficulties present and prospective, which surround us, to carry out, whether in the actual present or in the more distant future, all economies which are practicable. It is a matter to which we are devoting anxious attention, and in regard to which your Lordship will, I believe, presently explain the measures which we have under contemplation. But there are considerations in the way of enforcing, except in the last resort, any considerable economy in the estimates of civil expenditure for the immediately ensuing year which I hastily set aside. I do not in saying this wish to be understood as in the slightest degree endorsing the view as to the folly of making reductions which has been lately urged on this Government more than one quarter for I cannot for the life of me bring myself to see that the best way out of pecuniary obligations which you are not likely to be able to meet is by adding to them. I wish with all my wishes were, for it would simplify my task exceedingly. Thus we have been told that if economy is a good dog, borrowing is a better. A passed master in the art of meeting pecuniary obligations, whose authority, as we know, Sir John Strachey was obliged at last to confess that he could get "no remedy against this consumption of the purse; borrowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable." In public as in private life, in short, the approach of money difficulties is the signal for retrenchment; and if we do not at the present moment look to economies to fill the void within the Council Chamber in the year, it is not because we agree with those who think economies a pestilent source of extravagance, or because we do not ardently desire them, but because they are not in any decisive degree immediately available. The arrangements by which the Government of India has assigned to Provincial Governments the disposal of a large part of the public revenues has had for its aim, and has already had in practice the effect of good administration. But, save in circumstances of an exceptional nature, the local Governments have been assured that during the term of five years by contracts, the arrangements with them, by which, during a fixed term they are secured, certain revenues shall not be disturbed. Of course it is the Government of India which in the last resort must decide what are circumstances of an exceptional nature. It decided, for example, that the circumstances of the present financial year were of such a nature, and the Provincial Governments very loyally responded to its call. When it came, however, to determine what course it should adopt in regard to the situation created by the circumstances which I have explained to the Council, it was met by the consideration that the Provincial arrangements now in force expire at the close of the Financial year 1887-88, at the close, that is, of the ensuing financial year; and that it would then, in any case, be in a position to re-adjust the partition of the revenues. No re-adjustment which was likely to prove practicable would be of itself sufficient to remove all necessity for resorting to other means of increasing our revenue. There was but one year to be tided over; and in that year the maximum expenditure on account of military establishments and frontier works would not be reached. On the other hand, to put an end without proved necessity in the fourth year of their quinquennial term to those contracts, would have led to great doubts and misgivings in future—doubts and misgivings which were inconsistent with the economical aims and objects which are the strength and the justification of the system introduced by Lord Mayo. We were the judges in our own case; and it was the more necessary, therefore, to be sure that, in satisfying our own necessities, we were not falling short of engagements into which we and our predecessors had deliberately entered, and to which we were pledged. We were not, and we are not yet, in a position absolutely to say, at this period of the financial year, that it is unnecessary to call the Provincial Governments to our assistance. All that we can be sure of is that such a measure does not at present seem to be imminent; that if it were necessary it would not release us from the task of further strengthening our revenues; that in itself it is likely to prove hurtful to good administration; and that what is needed is as much an increase of existing revenues as a repartition of those which already are available—a repartition which, while it failed to fill the measure of imperial needs would be sure, if suddenly insisted on, to prove inconvenient to provincial administration. But at the same time we cannot close our eyes to the certainty that on the revision of the contracts in 1887-88 we shall be called upon to examine closely the details of our financial relations with the local Governments with a view to such a re-adjustment as shall equitably distribute over the general revenues the recent additions which have been made to the general burden. We have warned them of this, and we have asked them not to embark in any fresh expenditure of a nature or extent to prejudice the settlement of our fresh relations with them, which must be effected in 1887.

Then, again, there was the question of indirect taxation. For example, we might have replaced in part or in whole the reduction of the duty on salt which was made by the preceding Government, but to have done this would, in the first place, have been to increase the burdens of the poorest classes of the community; it would have checked the consumption of salt, which has risen from 2,44,98,000 maunds in the period from 1st March, 1881, to January 31st, 1884, to 2,77,92,000 maunds from 1st March, 1884, to 31st January, 1885, and would have been contrary to the pledge which was given by Sir Evelyn Baring at the time when he reduced the duty: he then said—

"We hope that we shall be able to maintain the duty at Rs. 2 a maund, and we have at present no reason to suppose that we shall be unable to do so. By a return to a higher rate, we should; of course, to some extent, at all events, sacrifice the main object we have in view, viz., to afford some relief from taxation to the poorest classes. At the same time I should observe that if any unforeseen circumstances, such as a heavy fall in the value of silver, take place, and if at the same time the reduction in the salt duty does not result in any considerable increase in the consumption of salt, it would be open to us to return temporarily to a higher rate. This is a course to which the Government would have recourse with great reluctance."

It will be observed that he anticipated replacing the duty, in the event of a fall in silver, such, for example, as has taken place, and still more therefore, (it may be argued in the event of our being subjected to large unforeseen expenditure, such as recent events, on the frontier have rendered in the judgment of the Government necessary for the protection of the country; but he added also a second condition, namely, that the reduction of the salt duty should not have resulted in any considerable increase in the consumption of salt. The figures I have given show that there has been a very considerable increase in the consumption of salt, giving evidence (all allowance made for the effect of increase in railway communications, and of improved administrations) of the insufficient supply that was previously within the means of the people, and enabling us to judge of the effects which would follow, if not immediately, at any rate before very long, an enhancement of the existing duty. It is very possible that a time might come when, whether owing to increased facilities of distribution, or from other causes, enhancement of the salt duty to the rate which formerly existed, or to something falling short of it, might be advisable; but it is a measure which few, I imagine, would wish to see introduced so long as other legitimate resources were open to us, especially if those resources are drawn from the middle and upper classes, who are at present more lightly burdened than their fellow men, and who are more capable of contributing to the public revenue than the great masses on whom falls the burden of the salt-tax. I may glance, in this connection, at what has been recently urged in more than one quarter, with regard to the re-imposition of the import duties. We are assured that the measure would be extremely popular that nobody would feel it, and that it would bring in a very large revenue. Popular in one sense it would undoubtedly be, with the limited class on whom its burden did not fall, being precisely the class to whom I have above alluded, who contribute so little. But all other considerations, such as those connected with the expansion of our export trade and therewith of our railways apart, it must be remembered that the burden of the import duties, like the burden of the salt duties, falls upon the masses of the people, who are the chief consumers, and it is preposterous to suppose that the re-imposition of the duties would not be felt by men whose income at the best is barely sufficient to afford them the sustenance necessary to support life, or to provide the barest necessities of life. It is always popular to pass obligations on to other people; but it is a kind of popularity which no Government, anxious for the equitable distribution of the burdens to be imposed upon tax-payers, can possibly wish to acquire. Nor would it be possible to escape the difficulty of the local industries. How are we to re-impose the import duties without putting an excise upon local cotton goods? They are now so numerous and considerable? How otherwise could the import duties be regarded as other than protective duties? The question is not one which need be seriously discussed at present, but one which, on account of the economical and other objections to it, but because the time has not come when we need call upon the masses of the people to contribute either directly or indirectly to the reduction of debt: if there is no loan they may operate directly to the direction of debt: if money is borrowed, the amount borrowed is less by the sum which the Famine Insurance grant enables us to add to the credit of the cash balances. The original intention expressed I may here mention long before the debates of 1877 and 1878 by Lord Northbrook, in the Resolution of April 23rd 1874, with which the Financial Statement for 1874-75 was published, was as follows:—

"[illegible] It would not be safe to depend upon loans for the purpose of meeting future charges taken, and will be taken to obviate or mitigate those calamities, some such charges for a time should at least be looked upon as contingencies to be expected to recure with more or less regularity,

"It is necessary therefore, that besides a fair surplus revenue, and there never was any such intention, for example, as has taken place, and still more a margin should be provide in addition in ordinary times as shall constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines. If the surplus be employed in the reduction of debt in the construction of reproductive public works, or remain in the cash balances the expense caused by future droughts may fairly be met by appropriations from the cash balances, or by a loan to the full extent of the accumulations of surplus.

"This condition of things has existed in India during the last four years; and the Government of India are resolved to use their best endeavours to obtain for the future, as the surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, and thus to make provision beforehand for any calls which are likely to arise on account of famines."

"Therefore, my Lord, while speaking as an individual member of this Council, I deeply regret the policy which has deprived the Government already of a portion of their indirect revenues, and which threatens to exterminate an important branch of those revenues altogether; while I view that policy with the gravest apprehension, I cannot but recognise the fact that, as a result of that policy, a permanent system of direct taxation may prove to be inevitable. And if it shall so prove, if events shall so turn out that the Government of this country shall deem it necessary to reduce it to a system as apermanent port of their fiscal system, I feel bound to say that, in my opinion, it will be incumbent upon the Government of India to place that taxation on such a basis that it will fall not only the trading community, but all the comparatively wealthy, and especially all possessors of realised property, and to discard the present license-tax, which, notwithstanding the struggling manner than of the few years in addition to their present difficulties will fall; and I now look to the candour and intelligence of my hearers to decide whether in those circumstances some revised form of direct taxation is not inevitable, and whether direct taxation in the form embodied in the Bill which I wish to lay before he Council is not unquestionably a course which is more free from objection than any which can be urged upon our attention as an alternative.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-1882—Hore, C and B—Goswami Shree Girdhurjee vs Lukmidas Bhimjee and another—Muljee, B Bpart heard.

3-83—A and Hormusji—Haji Abubukur Ismal and Haji Abji Satar Haji Gomer vs Khatizabebee one of the widow's of the deceased—M H Khan.

4-85—H. G and B—Bhimkundas Vithuldas and Vishonkundas Laldas vs Cundoo Tribhowundas, Motilal Tribhowundas and Bhogilal Tribhowandas—B and Bhagwandas.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Consent Decree.

183-85—Janardhen G—Jumnabai vs Parvutibai & another Postonji K, and Little, S, F and N.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

258-84—Tyabji and D—Bai Bhimbai vs Abdulla Haji Ibrahim and another.

236-84—In person—Purshotum Hurridas vs Homraj Haridas and others—In person.

237-83—Bomonji and H—Runchordas Morarji vs B J de SA Tobin and R.

257-84—Tobin and R—B J de Sa vs Narayen Wallji—E Wilkin.

112-85—Thakurdas and D—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Jefferson, B and D.

284-83—Paik and B—Motilal Balgovindas vs Hormusji Merwanji Narrelwala—J C Cama.

232-80—Thak and D—Jairam Khooshaidas vs Dhurrumchund Hurruckchund and another—Cragie, L and O.

417-82—J C Cama—Parman und Narronji vs Soondarji Premji and another—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

93-85—Tobin and R—Daniel David and others vs Samuel Elijah and others—Payne, G and S, Tyabjee and D, and Thakurdas and D—Part heard.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon F L Latham vs Daniel Haem Devakur and others—Tobin and R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, January 6.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29.921
Temperature of the Air	73.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.0
Dew Point	59.2
Relative humidity of Air	0.650
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0.4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80.7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70.6
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	333

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

We reopened for business here after the New Year holidays on Monday last, but there has been no indication of activity manifested in the four days. The home markets to begin with were not altogether without some signs of improvement, but the collapse in the Silver Exchanges has been an overmastering influence which no market apparently has been able to withstand. If the drop in Silver is to go on, there can be no question what the result will be. India will be in a position to compete with the world in all staple articles of export, and every assured decline in the sterling value of the Rupee will register a proportionate increase in the volume of produce exported. But for the time being, no one can feel quite certain that the slight daily decline is either on the one hand permanent, or on the other that it is within measurable distance of the end of the fall. While this uncertainty prevails, it is only natural that operators should stand with their risks as clearly defined and in as small a compass as possible; and whatever the local influences may be, therefore, we cannot see warrant for more than a hand-to-mouth scale of export trade until the fate of the Bland Act in America is definitely settled. The produce will be there to go forward, of that there can now be little fear; but the question is whether it will go forward so to say under protest, moved only by the inducement of depreciating exchange, or under the influence of buoyant markets in Europe supported by the assurance of a more stable currency. There can be no doubt as to which would prove the more profitable basis for Bombay merchants. A dull dragging business is seldom a paying one whatever the extent of it may be, while an active trade means correspondingly rapid movements in values which generally admit of more profitable working. While hoping for the latter combination in the future, however, we are unmistakably committed to the former in the interval, and with it the usual concomitants of extreme dulness in what may be termed the subsidiary markets. Freights are depressed to a degree at 13s. 9d. for Wheat, 18s. 9d. to 20s. for Cotton to Liverpool and London, and 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per ton for open Charter. Exchange is weak and irregular at a decline of ¼ per cent. on the week, and in fact there is nothing either in exports or hinging on the export trade in any way cheerful. Imports naturally are in no better case. For future shipment the cessation in business is very marked, and on the spot too the tendency of things is to restrict transactions. Dealers, being unable owing to declining exchange to replace their present holdings at existing rates, are naturally chary about selling; while buyers, as is always the case, are slow to believe in any advance. Money is easy, and to all appearance likely to continue so for some time. Joint Stock shares are quiet but steady, Government Paper and kindred securities dull and lower.

MONEY.—It is impossible to report any actual change in the position of the market. For the moment, with the last return of the Bank of Bombay showing an increase in the Cash Balance of upwards of 15 lakhs the indication is in favor of ease, but it is well known the turn must come and that too before very long. For loans from day to day the rate is as cheap as ever, but there is distinctly a more guarded feeling about making advances forward, and even on Government Paper, for anything going beyond the end of the month we question whether better than 4 per cent., the official minimum of the Bank of Bombay, could be done. On demand the current rate of discount may be taken as 2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling has been extremely weak from opening to close. On Monday when the Banks reopened, notwithstanding a nominal improvement in the value of Silver in London, the tendency was manifestly more in favour of buying than selling and as compared with the closing figures of the previous Wednesday—1s. 5 15-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 6 3-16d. for 3 months Credits—a decline of 1-32d. was established. On Tuesday the decline was 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. in private paper, and yesterday it was 1-16d. in the former and 3-32d. in the latter. To-day there seemed the possibility of some slight stand being made on the head of Government witholding their Council drafts altogether at yesterday's biddings in London, but later in the day the downward tendency was resumed, resulting in an extreme fall of 1-32d. At the close reliable current rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5¾d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 31-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6 5-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 6d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
France	3 ,,	1·39½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·90½	,,

For future delivery it is very difficult to say what rates really are. The Banks are decidedly more willing buyers than sellers, and while declining to draw at more than 1-16d. over the ready rate for any delivery are prepared to make comparatively favorable quotations for any decently large lines of private paper offered. That, however, is just where the weak point of the position comes in. There are very few private bills making just now, and what there are drawers are selling very early. This points very distinctly to anticipations of a further decline in the immediate future, but why so it is very difficult to say. The probabilities of a suspension of the Silver coinage are neither more nor less, so far as this market knows, than they were a week or a fortnight ago, and we can only take it that people are becoming less confident in their opinions the nearer we come to the deciding point. More it is needless to say, unless perhaps that in our opinion we should ultimately see a steadier state of things whatever the level of the rupee might be if the Bland Act were abolished. People would then know in some measure what they had to face. At present it is the uncertainty that is doing the mischief.

The shipments of Silver advised from England during the past week are £80,000 and the quotation given by Reuter is 46½d., but we hear there are sellers, no buyers, at 46 7-16d. per oz.

The position of Silver in the Mint as published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 21st Dec. 1885..	40,14,917
Silver received during the fortnight.....	8,83,004
	49,27,921
New Coin paid during the fortnight.....	6,03,728
	43,24,193
Silver belonging to private individuals.....	16,18,359
	59,42,552

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Until to-day the value of paper showed considerable steadiness since the resumption of business. Fours for Cash remained at Rs. 97¼ to 9-16 and for delivery in a month at from Rs. 97¼ to ⅝. To-day, however, a decided drop has taken place consequent on the fall of one per cent. advised from London, and after touching Rs. 97 3-16 the Cash rate closes at Rs. 97⅛, February delivery at Rs. 97⅛. Fours-and-a-half are so sparingly offered that they undergo fewer fluctuations than Fours. Firmly held at one time for Rs. 99¾ they now close weak at Rs. 99¾. Municipal Bonds have undergone material improvement of late. Within a few weeks the 5 per cent drainage loan has steadily hardened up from Rs. 95 to Rs. 98½ and few sellers at that. Port Trust Bonds 4 per cent. are quoted at 91, being firmer on the report that Government have agreed to guarantee the new dock extension loan of 94 lakhs at the price Government can raise the money, plus one per cent. interest for sinking fund. On this basis the Trustees will get their money probably at a fraction over 5 per cent. per annum, a much better result than they could well have hoped for from the attitude of Government a few months ago.

SHARES.—With very few exceptions our list of quotations—where any change has taken place at all—shows a movement in favor of holders. In *Spinning & Weaving Mills* the general improvement since before the Christmas holidays has been Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share, but just at the close the marked depression in exchange as likely to maintain the rupee price of Cotton is exercising an unfavorable effect. *Press Companies* are all firm on the strength of better Cotton crop advices than were previously current. There is an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bombay, Rs. 5 in Berar, Rs. 10 in Mofussil, Rs. 15 in Albert or East India, and Rs. 50 in Sind and Punjaub. In the *Miscellaneous* list movements have been few and unimportant. Bombay Burmah Trading are Rs. 50 up in first issue and Kaiser-e-Hind Gold Mines are quoted at Rs. 9, but other things are mostly unchanged. Flour Mills are firm but unaltered. Bombay are in demand at Rs. 675. In *Banks* the only change is in Bank of Bombays which are Rs. 2½ weaker at Rs. 723½. Why they should be lower it is difficult to say, as the Bank has just declared an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year, carrying forward Rs. 78,000 to next account, the profits actually earned being about the same as for the corresponding period of 1884.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market has ruled exceedingly quiet from every point of view. In the shape of forward business the uncertainty about exchange has prevented anything of importance being done, while on the spot dealers are unable to obtain any improvement in prices, and are consequently not very anxious sellers. Buyers on the other hand are equally indifferent about operating. If exchange is adverse they see easier prices in Manchester to compensate for it, and have therefore no incitement to activity. In the way of clearances from the bazaar the estimate of the week's transactions is from 3,000 to 3,500 packages, which may be taken as slightly under the average, but the present is a time at which a quiet interval is frequently experienced, and so long as stocks keep in the comparatively moderate compass they now are, there is no special depression to be feared in a season like this, in which the demand for actual consumption is fairly well assured In local goods there has been less doing again this week. The free buying of a fortnight to three weeks ago renders buyers less eager to go on, but stocks are so light that the market must be given as firm.

TWIST.—For English Yarns both Gray and Coloured there is only a limited enquiry, and we call the market dull at previous prices. Local Yarns are also in limited request at slightly easier values, the business of the week being only put at about 1,500 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull at a further decline of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt., Braziers to-day being quoted at Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½ per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is quiet and tending easier, although not actually quoted lower. *Iron* is steady, and in some cases fetching rather higher rates.

COALS.—From first hands we hear of nothing at all doing. Sellers are asking an advance of As. 4 per ton owing to dearer outward freights and lower exchange, but buyers are very careless about operating and decline to pay any advance. For Davison's West Hartley the rate to arrive is Rs. 14½ to Rs. 15, and for Cardiff Rs. 15 to Rs. 15½ per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Quietness has been the prevailing feature of the market for the staple this week. When business first re-opened after the holidays the telegrams showed a somewhat better tone, and native dealers were inclined to buy rather, partly against previous sales and in part on speculation. Finding, however, that the disposition on the part of the European firms continued all in favour of selling, firmness was very soon lost sight of, and latterly with weaker advices from home again there has been much more Cotton offering and prices have been reduced some Rs. 2 per candy. Arrivals are still moderate all things considered, and the quality is not so satisfactory as it might be either in Comras or Bengals, but reports from the districts lead us to anticipate an early improvement in both respects, crop accounts being now decidedly encouraging from all the leading centres. Bengals and Khandeish are evidently not good yields and cannot now improve, but the Berars are developing better and from Broach and the largest Dholleras neighbourhoods the reports are very satisfactory. The total arrivals of new crop into Bombay up to date we put at about 103,000 bales made up as follows:—

	Bales.
Bengals	43,000
Berar	34,000
Khandeish	17,500
Hingunghaut	8,500

For the sake of uniformity we bring our statistics up to the end of last year, and start afresh in a separate statement from 1st instant. It will be observed that during 1885 the receipts from the districts were 532,958 bales less than the previous year and 618,349 below 1883. The exports to U. K. and Continent for 1885 were 488,199 less than in 1884 and 592,810 below 1883, while for Calcutta and China the decrease was 34,434 as compared with last year and 21,197 as compared with the year preceding.

The movements of Cotton during 1885 show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For 2 days ending 31st Dec...	5,402	6,881	4,778
From 1st January to ,, ,,	1,135,010	1,667,968	1,778,339
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
From 1st January to ,, ,,	742,288	1,231,037	1,335,098
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 2 days ending 31st Dec...	260	430	...
From 1st January to ,, ,,	61,717	99,151	85,914

From 1st January to date the following are the comparisons:—

Receipts.	1886	1885	1884
From 1st to 6th January	21,713	12,481	33,398
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
From 1st to 6th January	6,585	3,759	11,089
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
From 1st to 6th January	1,303	...	1,012

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without commission:—

New Crop—		per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	January	Rs. 172	= 3 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 162	= 3 25-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 126	= 3 4d.
Do. Fine	February	,, 170	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 161	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 137	= 3 19-32d.
Omra, Fine	January	,, 195	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 187	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 169	= 4 1d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 175	= 4d.
Do. Fine	March	,, 192	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 183	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 157	= 4 3-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 172	= 3 31-32d.
Broach, Fine	do.	,, 207	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 204	= 4 23-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	April	,, 191	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 184	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 180	= 4 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	,, 184	= 4 9-32d.
Westerns	do. June-July	,, 173	= 4 1-32d.

WHEAT.—In the early part of the week the demand was exceedingly light, but within the past two days the drop in exchange and cheap freights has brought out buyers, and prices in most cases are ¼ anna per cwt. higher. We now quote Railway terms:—

	Old Rs.	New Rs.	
White Pessy No. 1 per cwt.	3-14-0	3-13-6	April-May.
Laskari, (13 per cent. Hard Yellow), per cwt.....	3-14-0	3-12-0	do.
Khatha (Hard Red) per cwt.	3-4-6	3-5-0	do.
Ahmedabad (Soft Red) per cwt.....	3-10-0	3-9-6	do.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is very dull at Rs. 6-10 ready, Rs. 5-15-6 April-May. *Rapeseed* is most sparingly dealt in at Rs. 5-12-6 for new Guzerat, and Rs. 5 for Red Cawnpore April-May. Ready stocks of old Seed are insignificant. *Gingelly* is moving a shade more freely as sellers have been accepting easier rates. We quote White (15 per cent coloured) Rs. 6-13, Mixed (50 per cent. coloured) Rs. 6-10-6.

The imports of Wheat and Seeds in 1885 as compared with the two previous years were:—

		1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For 2 days ending 31st December	cwt.	66,611	34,213	17,687
,, From 1st Jan. to 31st December	,,	12,224,376	8,413,115	10,497,151
Linseed—For 2 days ending 31st December	,,	16,089	5,038	11,574
,, From 1st Jan. to 31st December	,,	5,324,615	4,370,906	4,315,290
Rapeseed—For 2 days ending 31st Dec.	,,	4,023	830	...
,, From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	,,	1,583,305	1,191,939	...
Gingelly—For 2 days ending 31st Dec.	,,	21,131	23,082	35,463
,, From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	,,	1,423,488	1,492,700	1,636,084

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds for the past week were:—

		1886	1885	1884
Wheat—From 1st to 6th Jan.	cwt.	159,127	141,795	77,793
Linseed	,,	39,685	17,169	31,468
Rapeseed	,,	5,367	3,833	6,845
Gingelly	,,	39,092	86,681	83,679

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	723½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	620
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	13½
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,38	250		5 pct	110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-4-6
Carolus	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 238
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 21-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 21-7
Australian Gold, 10 touch	,, 21-4
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-4
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 20-13

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Moore, Col, By S C, from Khandala.

JANUARY 6.

Minter, Capt, By R A, from leave, from Kurrachee.

JANUARY 7.

Brown, Surgn-Major, Mad M S, on duty, from Deolali.
Dempsey, Surgn, Bi M S, on duty, from Deolali.
Bibby, Lt-Col, Bo 7th Dr Gds, on leave, from Mhow.
Graeme, Major, Bo, Inspector of Gymnasia, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JAN 6.

Wilson, Capt, Bi R E, on duty, to Calcutta.

JANUARY 7.

Wartabet, Surgn, Mad 4th Cavy H C, to rejoin, to Mominabad.
Kenny, Lt, Bo 2nd Lane, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 5th January, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the commandant, on Saturday next, the 9th inst, Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum or Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m. and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do then utmost to be present, section 32, the attacked formation, will be practiced.

Extract from District Orders by Brigadier-General C. F. Heathcote, C. B., Commanding the District.

Bombay, 5th January, 1886.

The Massed Bands of the 3rd Infantry Regiment in Garrison and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps (if available) will parade for practice on the usual at 7 p. m., on every Saturday, commencing 9th Instant and until further orders, under the Senior Band Master.

(Sd.) EMCROPELL, Captain,
D. A. A. General B. District.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held on Monday next, the 11th inst. at 5-30 p.m., at Head-quarters. All members are requested to attend.

Rev T. H. Greig having reported his arrival from leave of absence resumes his duties as Honorary Chaplain to the Corps from this date.

There will be a meeting of A Company at Head Quarters, on Tuesday next the 12th inst, at 5 30 p.m.

The following movements will be practised on Saturday next the 9th inst. Section 32 and the Attack as laid down in the Field Exercise book 1884 Part II Section 22 and Part III Pages 211 to 228.

The Class of Instruction for certificates will be held on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. at 7-30 p. m.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes:—"Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time."

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER, SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 790
Sympathetic Square	,, 865
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East St. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

DEATHS.

JONES—January 2, at the "Hermitage," Armstrong Road, Bangalore, Oliver Willoughby Royle, the dearly beloved infant son of Thirza and Willoughby Jones, aged 3 months.
MONCUR—At Kendal, Upper Burmah, John Rate Moncur, late of Milonie Estate, Travancore, eldest son of the late David Moncur, Esq, Merchant, Dundee, aged 38.
SPRING—December 23, at Shillong, Constance, wife of the Rev H C Spring, Chaplain.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN undertook by no means a work of supererogation when, in introducing his Income-tax Bill on Monday, he devoted considerable time and dialectic effort to the disproof of current heresies in regard to the Famine Insurance Fund. We shall be greatly surprised, however, if his clear and able statement is accepted as a last word upon it. The truth is that the allegations which are made on this subject cover a much wider ground than Sir Auckland Colvin's defence. He undertook to demolish the "Fund Legend," as he named it, but we suspect that a good deal of it remained after he had disposed—very successfully as it must be admitted—of a particular part of it. The general allegation in regard to the Famine Insurance Fund with which the public are most familiar is that in the years immediately following its creation it disappeared, if not in the general expenditure, at any rate in expenditure which had no obvious or direct relation to the purposes for which it was designed—the actual relief of famine, the construction of protective works, and the reduction of debt. And whether this view of the matter is sound or unsound, there is much to encourage it in the most authoritative of available records. The "Statistical Abstract," for instance, supplies a table of "details of Famine Relief and Insurance," and this shows no trace of the existence of the Fund during the four years immediately succeeding its creation in 1877-78. In 1878, indeed, £5,345,985 was spent upon famine relief, apparently quite outside the operations of this scheme; in the next year £313,000 is put down on the same account; and in the two succeeding years £103,000 and £34,000 respectively. But against none of these years is there any entry relating to the construction of either protective works or the reduction of debt. In the year ending March 31, 1882, however, the fund appears in the record in a tangible form. In that year £31,849 was spent in famine relief, £614,551 in protective railways, £134,449 in irrigation, and £715,151 in the reduction of debt. In 1883 the £1,500,000 is accounted for in this way:—Famine relief, £22,103; railways, £129,101; irrigation, £263,443; reduction of debt, £1,343,555. And in 1884 for famine relief £9,185 was laid out, £626,461 for railways, £283,217 for irrigation, and £581,137 in the reduction of debt. But it is not the Statistical Abstract alone which prompts perplexing enquiry as to where the Fund was between 1877 and 1881. Mr. Cotton's review of the finances in his "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" does nothing to allay doubts upon the subject. After having set forth that in 1877 the practice was introduced of so arranging the Budget as to provide each year from the surplus for famine relief and insurance, Mr. Cotton goes on to say that "as a matter of fact this sum of £1,500,000 does not appear in the accounts until 1881-82, the surplus provided having been swept away by the exigencies of war." Lord Randolph Churchill, it will be remembered, used an even more comprehensive metaphor when in his Budget speech he described the fate of the Famine Fund, but it is well understood that in this he was more graphic than exact.

It is not quite clear whether Sir Auckland Colvin's demonstration of the integrity of the scheme—for a very sufficient reason he discards the term Famine Insurance "Fund"—was meant to cover this period, during which, however real it may have been, it left no trace upon the record. It will doubtless be argued by those who cling to the proposition that it has had a real and a vigorous existence from the beginning that though it is not possible to point to debt reduced in these blank years on account of the fund, or to railways and canals constructed at its charge, still it did serve as a provision against famine, since if the extra taxation levied for the purposes of the fund had not been available for what Mr. Cotton calls "the exigencies of war," it might have been necessary to add an equivalent amount to debt, and so far as every provision that is made for abnormal expenditure without having recourse to debt leaves our hands freer for borrowing in the time of emergency, so far were the purposes of Sir John Strachey's scheme fulfilled. It is doubtless a disadvantage to those who thus assert that the scheme has been carried out in its integrity that the evidence in support of this proposition cannot be presented quite as boldly on the surface of the financial record as, for instance, the damaging blank spaces which represent in the tables the operations of the fund in the four years succeeding 1877. Their contention would be certain of a wider acquiescence if they were to show how much, for instance, was expended on irrigation works or on protective railways in any given year amongst the years in which Mr. Cotton—certainly doing little to discountenance "the fund legend"—asserts that the surplus contemplated in the arrangement of 1877 was swept away. If upon this subject heresy largely prevails, is it not because it is so much easier to grasp the heretical view—because it at all events deals with the surplus as an objective thing, which can be seen if it exists and which cannot well exist if it is not seen? Heresy in financial, as in other things, is a heretical thing wherever it exists, and they do well who take their part in endeavouring to destroy it. But we cannot find the evidences of a wilful misunderstanding in the difficulty with which a good many people believed in the operation of Sir John Strachey's scheme when for four years three blank columns and a heading were the only available evidence of its existence. The orthodox view of the matter was, of course, within reach of everyone who took the trouble to consider what the effect upon the finances would have been had not Sir John Strachey in 1877 conceived the idea of providing for an annual surplus of two millions sterling, of which a million and a half should be devoted to making provision in various ways against famine. But this view imputed a subjective rather than an objective existence to the fund, and we are not all equally endowed with financial subjectivity. The fund, in fact, had in those years an existence different from what the metaphysicians would call an existence of "things in themselves." It existed, that is to say, in the minds of those who were able to realise how far the financial situation of India would have been different from what it actually was at the end of the Afghan war had not Sir John Strachey created, in 1877, a surplus for famine purposes which some one, to our infinite confusion, gratuitously christened a famine fund.

Sir Auckland Colvin must be admitted to have made good his case against the exponents of the "ear marking" theory in regard to famine insurance. The Government of India were urged in Sir John Strachey's time to treat the proceeds of the new taxation as a separate fund, and evidently the idea that they ought so to be treated has a too persistent vitality. But there would be no practical justification for an arrangement which in a time of abnormal outlay might necessitate taking with one hand and giving with another. The financial policy of Lord Lytton is not now in question but it is fair to him and to his Finance Minister to admit that however much they may have fallen short of their intentions regarding famine insurance during the time of the Afghan war, their intention never was to create a separate fund, locked up in some imaginary strong box, and applicable only to an unchangeable purpose. They would have been spared much criticism, however, if Sir John Strachey had spoken less emphatically about "religiously applying" a yearly surplus to the sole purpose of famine insurance. His hope that "no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reforms, however wise, would tempt the Government to neglect their sacred trust" has been interpreted as a very definite undertaking upon which a demand for rigid and literal fulfilment might be based. Sir Auckland Colvin, however, assures us that neither in 1879 nor subsequently has the Government been open to the charge of breach of faith in assigning to purposes of general administration what has been described as a fund set aside for a general object, and the fact that in the past seven years debt has been reduced by more than eleven millions sterling shows that whatever faults there may have been in the disposal of the famine grant, it has, at any rate, served a large and useful purpose. If we cannot point as definitely as people seem to wish to the tokens of its influence those who are least satisfied that it has all along been in effective operation must admit that both the finances and the public works of India are better adapted for meeting famine emergencies than they would have been had no such scheme been devised.

THE Cutchee Memons would have good reason to be disappointed if, after the convincing proof which they have given of the unanimity with which the community ask to be put under the Mahomedan law of inheritance and succession, the bill now before the Legislative Council were passed without the amendments that they have asked for. Yesterday's meeting at the Jackeria Musjid in Bombay, like that which was held at Calcutta last Friday, was a sufficiently emphatic demonstration that the Memons as a whole, and not merely a large majority of them, desire to be freed from the customary Hindu law with which Sir Erskine Perry's now famous judgment saddled them. In our own columns indeed, doubts were thrown upon the unanimity with which the community desired to be freed from customs foreign to the Mahomedan system. But the correspondent who thus sounded a discordant note was either absent from yesterday's meeting or was silent if there, though his co-religionists had pressingly invited him to come forward with evidence of the strength of the minority who stand out against the present movement. So far as outsiders can judge there is no real exception to the strong claim which was reiterated at yesterday's meeting of the community. The bill introduced by the Hon. Amir Ali in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in November appears to have been prepared on the assumption that the Memons were divided in their preference for the Mahomedan law of inheritance on the one hand, and for the local Hindu customs on the other. But Mr. Amir Ali has virtually admitted that in this there was a misconception. In his letter to the Calcutta meeting he expressed the opinion that as there had been no public opposition on the part of any section of the Memon community to making the Mahomedan law applicable to the Memons as a body, the Legislature might reasonably be asked to alter the form of the bill in the direction proposed. The Government no doubt lay great stress, and rightly, upon the necessity of maintaining the permissive character of measures of this kind, and the Memon leaders have done wisely in not asking them to depart from that principle. They only ask that the presumption should be in favour of the majority and not of the minority, as it would be if the necessity of making a declaration were imposed upon Memons—"Mahomedans inside and outside, from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet," as one of them enthusiastically declared at yesterday's meeting—in order to qualify themselves for the enjoyment of Mahomedan law. The case seems very simple, and as it is one in which Government would presumably allow that the decision must immediately rest with the community themselves, it is not likely that any serious obstacle will stand in the way of an amendment of the bill in the sense suggested.

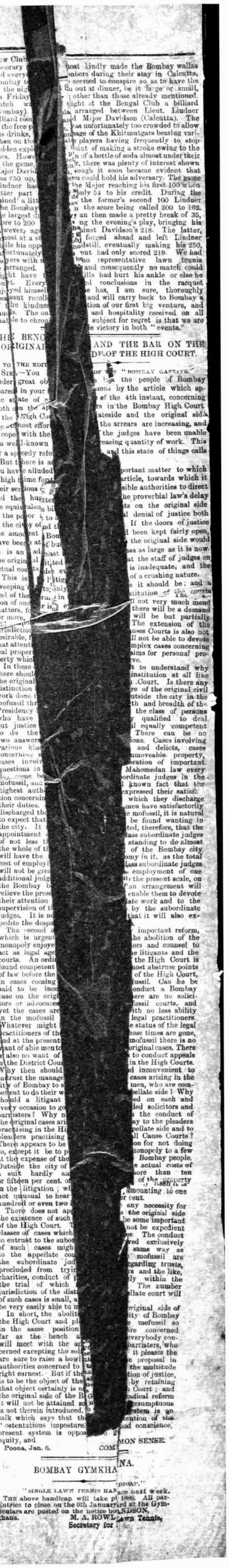
THE organization of the Mounted Rifles Corps of the Bombay Volunteers has been at length completed by the appointment of a drill instructor, a serjeant-major in the 12th Royal Lancers. Thus far the corps may be deemed to have been self-taught, and it is not a little to the credit of the members that, despite the delay on the part of the military authorities in providing them with an instructor, they have made such good appearances at the morning drills and at battalion parades. A considerable augmentation of the strength of the corps ought now to be looked for, as with the appointment of a qualified instructor the members will be able to profit by riding school exercise. The Mounted Rifles will go into camp near Bandora as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, and already there seems little doubt that the corps will be established on a thoroughly satisfactory footing during this its first season. The Mounted Rifles are an arm of the volunteer service which there is a growing disposition to develop, and it is creditable to the leaders in the movement in Bombay that they have given it so good a start.

THE BOMBAY TEAM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

THE accounts I have sent you hitherto having been confined exclusively to the noble game of cricket, I think I may here be allowed to say a few words regarding the more frivolous occupations in which we have participated. On the arrival of the team in Calcutta on the 27th Dec. all those who had not already arranged to put up with friends were taken charge of by various hospitable Calcuttaites. On Tuesday, after the conclusion of the match against the 2nd Queen's, the team was entertained at the Mess of that Regiment in the Fort, and some merry spirits did not leave until "all was blue." On Friday night a dinner to the two teams was given in the Bengal Club, when the universal opinion expressed was that the match inaugurated this year might hereafter become an annual affair and I trust that the wish will be father to the deed, as it would be hard to arrange a pleasanter trip, to find a better ground for cricket, or more pleasant foes to engage with in amicable rivalry. The committees of the Bengal Club and of the



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TELEGRAMS.

THE PACIFICATION OF UPPER BURMAH.

MORE TROOPS REQUIRED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 7.

Mr. Mabert and the Bombay-Burmah Company's Burmans were killed as well as Mr. Walker. Colonel Sladen gave arms to the 200 men who escorted them, on the urgent representations of Callogreedy and Walker, to rescue the Burmese and their wives in the forests, and to search for missing elephants. The Burmese urged the Europeans to return, as the dacoits were in overwhelming strength. But the Europeans proceeded, when the Burmese abandoned them, after four hours' fighting.

Yesterday dacoits made their appearance in a jungle seven miles from Rangoon. Soldiers were sent after them by train. The result is not yet known. Forty gunners have been sent to Shwegyeen, as an attack on that town by Shans is expected.

The interruption of the telegraph leaves much doubt as to the progress of things in Pegu.

Business in Rangoon is nearly at a standstill. In Upper Burmah the trade is *nil*.

General indignation is expressed at the deficiency of troops. It is now evident that there is considerable political sympathy between the Upper and the Lower Burmans. The police are afraid of the dacoits. There are few troops in Lower Burmah to support the police. If rewards were given for capturing the dacoits and bringing them in alive more activity would be infused. It would also check the shootings to avoid making prisoners, which appear to intensify the *malaise* from which the whole country is suffering.

It is not easy to see how Upper Burmah can be occupied and pacified with the force now available, which can only reach the villages around the ten military stations.

The Bhamo steamers return this week, when they will be discharged.

General Prendergast declares that he cannot spare a single man, which is undoubtedly true. More soldiers throughout the country would give an assurance of strength now wanting, and fewer shootings would be necessary. It is now admitted that it was a serious error to disband Theebaw's captured army, instead of giving them rations and pay and incorporating them in the police. They are now the backbone of the village dacoits.

Mr. Bernard contemplates some public works, but there is no time to lose.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 7.

Calogreedy, Walker and Mabert were killed by dacoits, 20 miles from Mandalay. When eight miles from Mandalay, the Burmese followers implored them not to go further. But Calogreedy, Walker, Gray, and Mabert decided to go on. The Burmese then all went with them. At Thaingoon, where they were attacked, Windin Sayagyee, who had been rewarded for former good behaviour, and who had 200 armed men, insisted on returning, as the enemy was overwhelming; but the Europeans declined to return. They were attacked on the evening of the 30th, and fought bravely for four hours. Windin Sayagyee and his men all bolted during the night. A messenger who reached Mandalay confirms the death of the three Europeans. He says that Walker was carried off, and not Gray.

Ninety-six dacoits were brought in from Pegu yesterday strongly guarded by the police.

The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a strong resolution drawing the attention of Government to the unsatisfactory and dangerous condition of Lower Burmah. Dacoity prevails, the police are useless, the local officials incapable, cultivators are abandoning their farms, labourers are flying, being afraid to work in their fields, and as the rice crop is ready much is lost. This is the time for sending boats with money to purchase crops and bring them to Rangoon, but it is impossible, owing to the state of the country; therefore the Chamber urges that re-enforcements be sent. As the garrison is denuded there is general insecurity. Government has been requested to telegraph this to H. E. the Viceroy. It is considered now dangerous to go up to Mandalay, owing to the dacoits on the banks of the river.

STRIKE OF GHARRIWALLAS.

No hack carriages have been plying in Rangoon since yesterday. The gharriwallas struck work, owing to complaints against the Municipality.

PREPARATIONS AT BROACH FOR THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JAN. 7.

Grand preparation for the Governor's reception are being made here an address by the Municipal Corporation has been sent to Bombay for engrossment on parchment. A deputation on behalf of the the people is to wait on His Excellency.

The Municipal address is proposed to be read by the Secretary, which is unprecedented and ridiculous. It is hoped that some prominent citizen will be selected.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 7.

The Bank of Madras Directors this evening decided to pay a dividend of two-and-a-half per cent. for the past half year.

The Government of India has resolved to send Theebaw to Ratnagherry. It is supposed that the climate of that place will suit the King's constitution and that he will be more secure there.

The *Madras Mail* says that the method adopted by the Government of India to meet the deficit will not commend itself to universal approval, although in no quarter will it be doubted that government has been desirous to "trust in God and do the right" in a grave emergency. The *Mail* welcomes the removal of the blot upon the Indian fiscal system caused by the inequitable license tax. It objects to the proposal to tax interest upon government securities. Government has contracted to pay four per cent., and it is no more free to pay anything less than the holder of its notes is to demand anything more than four per cent. It will damage the financial credit of India.

THE MADRAS DELEGATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOOTY, JAN. 7.

The leading gentlemen warmly welcomed this evening, on the Gooty platform, the Madras Delegate, Ramasami Mudeliar, on his return from home. The short notice of his arrival and his engagements prevented the public demonstration, in the town contemplated in his honour.

MADRAS GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 7.

Mr. Crole's removal from Madura to Anantapur is gazetted. Mr. Turner is to succeed him at Madura.

The services of Mr. M. Hammicks, C.S. are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Postmaster General.

Ten Colonels are admitted to Colonel's allowances, namely, Cols. Minchin, Kennedy, Duff, Cox, Beauchamp, Grant, Beath, Cole, Warrington, and Rideout.

Majors Kitchen, Skinner and Hole are promoted to be Lieut. Colonels.

THE WRECK OF THE INDUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 7.

Captain Breeze, of the Indus, whose certificate was suspended for twelve months was censured by the District Judge at Colombo for not taking soundings as soon as land was sighted; also for taking the course he did and not allowing for the set of the current to south-west. The nautical Assessor blames Captain Breeze for not going astern with the engine when on the reef and so avoiding Running on his anchor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 6.

In the official report received by the Turkish Government from Ahmed Mouktar Pacha, he views the situation in Egypt most unfavourably.

THE ROUMELIAN QUESTION.

There is a deadlock in the negotiations for a settlement of the Roumelian question. The Powers are urging the Porte to submit proposals.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 7.

The s. s. Verona, with the outward English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. this morning, and the s. s. Rosetta, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 9 p.m. last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JAN. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 3-16
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		71½
4½ "		73
3 "	Consols for account	99⅜
3½ "	Sterling Loan	99⅝
4½ "	French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		46½

Arrival.—Capella.

DR. COOK, as chairman of the Bombay Town Council, laid before the Corporation yesterday the Municipal budget for the ensuing year. Dwelling upon some of the satisfactory features in the finances of the Municipality, he observed that the total income was estimated to be nearly two lakhs more than the total expenditure. He gave a number of figures showing that the income has been steadily increasing, and he attributed this result to the growth and expansion of this city, as well as to a material increase in its wealth. He added that their prosperity was due to those in whose hands was confided the welfare of this city, and he congratulated the Corporation on their having a most able Commissioner at the head of Municipal affairs. Proceeding with the detailed consideration of the budget, the Corporation passed all the items, as recommended by the Town Council. But a difference of opinion arose on the proposed increase in the Town duties for the Tansa works, which is estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs 2,00,000. For this purpose, it is considered necessary to levy the duty upon some of the articles at higher rates than those fixed under the existing Acts, and consequently it was proposed to sanction the increase subject to its being subsequently confirmed by Legislature. It was, however, contended that the duties could only be levied by the Corporation, at the rates fixed under the law as it stood at present, and an amendment was accordingly moved, fixing the estimated income from town duties at Rs. 6,70,000, instead of Rs. 8,70,000 as proposed by Dr. Cook. On a division, the amendment was carried by a large majority.

YESTERDAY evening H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Captain Hamilton, paid a return visit to H. H. the Chief of Mudhol at his temporary residence in the Jugonnath Sunkersahet's House, near Grant Road. After the usual distribution of atter and pan H. E. left.

MR. SPENCER, an assistant in the Political Department of the Secretariat, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department in succession to Mr. Gilder, who retires on pension from the 4th inst.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and carried forward Rs. 1,55,000.

THE Governor in Council has fixed on Monday Feb. 15, as the day on which the general election of 32 members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is to take place. Rules for the conduct of the election are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, has been appointed Magistrate of the first class at Thana, of which district he is assistant collector.

THE following appointments as district superintendents of police are notified:—Mr. C. E. Cobe, in Kolaba; Mr. H. Kennedy, in the Panch Mahals; Captain E. F. Marriott, in Ratnagherry; and Mr. F. B. Yates in Sholapore. Mr. A. J. A. Jardine has been appointed to act as second assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh district on being relieved by Captain Marriott.

THREE months' privilege leave has been allowed to Mr. H. E. Winter, C. S.

MR. R. G. C. WESTBROOK, Port Officer, Karwar, has gone on privilege leave for three months.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, C. S., has been reappointed forest settlement officer for the Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, Bhiwadi, Karjat and Murbad Talukas of the Thana district.

SURGEON DIMMOCK has been appointed to act as civil surgeon, Nasik, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. de Fatham.

MR. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE, judge and sessions judge of Sholapore, Bijapore, has been allowed privilege leave for two months.

MR. A. P. MACDONNEL, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Department, will officiate as Home Secretary when Mr. A. Mackenzie takes furlough in the spring. Mr. MacDonnell was understood to be the right-hand man of his Government, during the prolonged Rent Bill discussion.

GENERAL WILSON continues to be seriously ill. Though by latest accounts rather better, he is exceedingly weak, and much prostrated by the severe fever from which he is suffering.

WHEN Brigadier-General Sale Hill quits command of the Eastern Frontier District, on promotion to Major-General—which will come about shortly—Brigadier-General John Gordon will be transferred to Shillong, while Sir John Hudson, now commanding at Suakim, will succeed General Gordon in command of the Rawal Pindi Brigade.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports, for the week ending the 5th instant:—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops completed, except in parts of three districts. Rain urgently required for rabi crops in four talukas of Khandesh. Standing crops damaged by drought in parts of Nasik, and by blight in parts of Dharwar, Khandesh, Satara, and Bijapur. Cholera in parts of two, fever and cattle-disease in parts of twelve, and small-pox in parts of six districts.

THE assay value of coins and bullion received at the Indian mints, in the first eight months of the current financial year, has been Rs. 7,26,45,648, and of that coined and examined Rs. 7,48,75,208. The amount coined at the Calcutta Mint was Rs. 2,63,85,321, and at Bombay Rs. 4,78,90,087.

THE latest return of the extension of railways in this country, during the second quarter of the past year, shows that there was an increase in those three months of 1,029 miles, or 9·47 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 1,587,744 miles, or 14·3 per cent. in the train mileage. There was, however, a more than proportionate increase in the number of accidents to trains in that period, which showed an increase of no less than 82, or 8·41 per cent.

SIR BRUCE BURNSIDE, Chief Justice of Ceylon, has conditionally accepted the office of Chief Justice of the Straits. He is an able and popular Judge, but his health had been sorely tried in Ceylon, and he will have less work to do in Singapore.

A LONDON telegram reports that the deliveries of Indian tea during December amount to 5,460,000 lbs., or about the same as last December, and a million pounds more than in December, 1883. The stock in London on the 31st ultimo amounted to 25,800,000 lbs., the figures for the two preceding years being 27,100,000 lbs. and 24,100,000 lbs., respectively. The deliveries for the twelve months of 1885 amount to 68,900,000 lbs. as compared with 64,070,000 lbs. delivered in 1884, and 57,900,000 lbs. in 1883.

THE proposal made by Mr. Reynolds to reduce the number of Calcutta Municipal Commissioners appointed by Government, while increasing the number of those elected by the present narrow constituency of 25 rate-payers, seems to an up-country paper to be ludicrously unsuited to the requirements of the case. "The complaint is that the Corporation cannot keep the town clean, as the representatives of the rich rate-payers will not consent to vote the necessary taxes, and the nominated Commissioners who are generally in favour of sanitary reform, are in a minority. The Health Society, aided by the common sense of the electors, has, by the election which was held last month, altered the conditions, and now the clean party has a majority, with which, if the Chairman only leads it, all necessary improvements can be effected. Under the circumstances a reduction in the number of nominated members would destroy the majority in favour of adequate sanitation, and thereby prevent all improvement for years."

THEEBAW had not long enjoyed the hospitality of Government at Ranipet before he had a complaint to make. On board the Canning he had been daily regaled with "Europe tarts," but no tart was set before him at the Mansion. This was the ground of complaint. He was, however, promptly assured that the beneficent British Government would spare no expense in keeping him supplied daily with tarts to his Royal taste. His Queens are not equally addicted to tarts, but their taste lies in the direction of chops and steaks; and they gave the Hindu butler a bad quarter of an hour immediately on their arrival, because he had not anticipated their creature comforts in that direction.

ALL the Members of General Jeet Jung's family, who were in the hands of the party now in power in Nepal, have been released from confinement, and allowed to proceed to British India. News has reached Katmandu of the safe arrival in British territory of Colonel Harak Jung, one of the sons of Jung Bahadur. This young Sirdar succeeded in escaping the party sent to secure him on the flight of the outbreak, and fled on foot to Bhot Sipa, a district on the Thibet border, from whence, though closely pursued, he made his way to Darjeeling. Another fugitive, General Amar Jung, was less fortunate; he also eluded pursuit for several days, and had reached the terai, when he was seized within twelve or fourteen miles of the border and brought back to Katmandu.

A RUMOUR is current to the effect that the Government of India, not having been satisfied with the result of the last Commission appointed to submit a scheme for the re-organisation of the Public Works Department, contemplate the appointment of a new Commission for the same purpose.

SOME changes have taken place in the staff of the Government Colliery at Umaria, Rewah. Mr. Hughes, whose name is inseparably connected with Indian coal, has reverted to his permanent appointment as Senior Assistant in the Geological Survey Department, being succeeded in the superintendence of the Umaria colliery by Mr. Reynolds from Warora in Wardha. Mr. Reynolds will, however, only be designated as "Assistant Manager," and his duties will embrace the charge of the branch railway from Katni on the Jubbulpore extension of the East Indian system to Umaria, subject to the control of a "manager" at Nagpore, who will likewise control all the State railways under the Central Provinces Administration. The present changes have been rendered necessary owing to the incorporation of the Rewah coal-field with British territory. Mr. Thomas Forster continues to be the Mining Engineer at Umaria.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has acknowledged receipt of a letter from the Madras Government, reporting that as, on experience, the system of a standard scale of assessment, which was approved in Lord Kimberly's Revenue despatch, dated 25th January, 1883, has not been found altogether satisfactory, it has determined that in future, whenever the settlement of any district is taken up, an independent scale of rates shall be worked out on the data supplied by other similarly situated districts. The Government further explained that in the present settlement in course of progress in Madura, as well as in all future cases, the commutation prices will be determined with reference to the average prices of the twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the settlement. The Secretary of State has expressed his approval of the Government's decision.

THE Silverton correspondent of an Australian paper wrote on the 25th November:—"For the week ending November 13,822 tons of bullion were despatched from the B. R. Association's smelter, calculated to contain 13,640 oz. of silver. This makes a total of 137 tons of bullion containing 87,900 oz. of silver despatched since the smelter started, irrespective of 45,000 oz. of pure silver refined at the works and despatched to Melbourne. The broken Hill Mine is looking grand. The shaft on No. 3 is now down 114 feet. At 108 feet a rich bunch of chloride ore was cut. On No. 4 the shaft is down over 140 feet, and the Manager anticipates cutting water at a few feet further. On the Hen-and-Chickens a lode 18 inches thick of excellent ore was cut, which assays about 1,700 oz. There is now about 130 tons of ore at grass. The Day Dream is again commencing work in earnest."

A COMPANY of Indian nautch dancers (so called at any rate) has arrived in London, and will shortly appear at the Gaiety. Their "nautch" is said to be the genuine article and indefinitely superior to the performance at the Indian village, which is described as a fraud. The Gaiety troupe has already been subjected to the scrutiny of the irrepressible interviewer, for whose benefit one of the nautch girls gave a private performance. "She changed her workaday garb," he says, "for ample folds of gauzy muslin and red stockings. She fixed the rings on her feet, and giving a motion to the orchestra began a sort of slow step dance, which she accompanied by a low, monotonous chant, rising as the music grew quicker into a loud but musical cry of great volume, the body waving in snake-like contortions, the motion of the neck and the legs changing from time to time." I leave my readers to judge, says a correspondent, "whether this is the real thing, or merely an imitation palmed off upon the British public. Besides nautch girls, of whom there are seven, the troupe includes jugglers, snake-charmers, acrobats, and wrestlers, to the number of forty-four in all."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Lieutenant J. Jones, 3rd Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

CAPTAIN C. S. SHEPPARD, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, aide-de-camp to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed to be a brigade-major on the establishment in succession to Captain G. K. P. Roupell, appointed deputy assistant adjutant general. The tenure of his staff employment dates from February 1, 1882.

THE Rev. T. H. Greig, on his return from furlough, took charge of the duties of senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, from the Rev. A. B. Watson, M.A.

COLONEL W. LOCKHARDT, C.B., S.C., has been appointed to succeed Colonel Phelps as Commissary-General. Consequent on Colonel Bolton having succeeded to Colonel's allowances, the following promotions in the Commissariat Department are also notified:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hibbert, Major C. F. Hughes, and Captain H. S. A. Fuller to be substantive assistant commissaries-general in the second, third, and fourth, classes respectively; and Captain E. A. Barclay, to be substantive sub-assistant commissary-general, first-class. Hon. Lieutenant Wise has been promoted to the rank of assistant commissary.

THE *Deccan Times* hears on "good authority" that General Sir Harry Prendergast has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE VOLUNTEER CLUB BALL.

THE second Volunteer Club Ball, the first of this season, was held on Wednesday evening in the Town Hall. There was a very good attendance of the members of the club and their friends, and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed. The programme for the night contained twenty dances, and these were gone through on a splendid floor and with the aid of the band of the corps. The band was placed in the gallery on the north side of the hall, and its position was well chosen, as the music was much pleasanter than when the bandsmen were located on the dais in front of the grand organ. Conversation, which is so much indulged in in a ball-room, and in rather low tones, was not interfered with by the loud strains of the musicians, as it always is when the band, especially a brass one, is placed in the hall. This was a great advantage, and appreciated by all. The decorations of the large room were modest and of a martial character, but the effect was very pleasing. The arrangements made by the committee were perfect. Dancing was kept up with great vigour till early morning. The ball was pronounced a great success, and as the dancers separated many fervently wished that it would not be long before they could meet again at another Club Ball. While on the subject of the Volunteer Club it may be mentioned that Government have granted the members a site for their club premises. The site is in a very desirable locality; it is opposite that of the new Municipal Hall. When the necessary funds are raised, the Bombay Volunteer Club, which is now in a very flourishing condition, will soon have a building of its own.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP "CROCODILE."

THE Troopship Crocodile, Captain H J Carr, sails today for Aden and England with 48 officers, 11 ladies, 18 children, 938 men, 51 women, and 107 children to Aden: 15 officers, 13 ladies, 21 children, 747 men, 47 women and 115 children from Aden to England. The following is the full list of the officers and their families proceeding to England:—

R A Chapelle, Ms M S; Col and Mrs R C Brook; By So Lane; Lt Col G A Wilson, Bl East Sur; Lt Col W F Wilson, Bl Scot Regt; Maj H Pepen, By B. R. H. A.; Maj and Mrs W H Moberly, By So Lane; Surg-Maj and Mrs R Exham and child, and Surg-Maj R H Robinson, By M S; Maj Linton and Pay Mr Winton, By Ox Lane; Surg Maj J L Browne, Ms M S; Maj G G Sparkes, Bl S York; Surgs P J Dempsey, R D Dinaldson, A H Boulton, and G K S Bizg, Bl M S; Capt A F G Richardson, By S Lane; Col L S Bruce; Maj L G H S Kennedy, Bl Welt; Capt C J Lang, Dy B R H A; Capt A H Atkinson, By Worces Regt; Capt G R Challenor, By R A; Capt and Mrs. H H Spitta, Ms R Mun Fus; Capt H K Cavaye, By S Lane; Hony Capt I Brogden, Wire Regt; Capt A J English, Ms 14th Huss; Capt W M Menzees, Bl D Lt Inf; Capt J Lamb, Bl S C; Lt E R Pemise, By S C; Lt J E and Mrs Jacob and 2 children S Lan; Lts T Lamb and J A Moggridge, By S Lane; Lt W T and Mrs Foster, By Dy B R H A; Lts F A Adam, H P Shekleton, R H R Smythies, O E Weeler, and W Prior, S C; Lt P R Sibe, By F B H G; Lt D G Prendergast, S Lane; Lts Watson, L C Arbuthnot, and H L Barrow, By S Lane; wife and 4 children and nurse of Col C K Remington Bl, S C; wife of Col J Gobbett Ms S C wife and 3 child of Surg Maj T H Blenkin sop; wife of Maj W P Hodrett.

The following is the list of the officers proceeding to Aden:—

Cols M W E Gossel, E D Newbolt, Maj and Mrs W P Hodnett, Maj and Mrs W Phibbs, and Maj G L Wingfield, Bl Dars Regt; Pay Mr Turner, Hony Capt W G Campbell, Hony Capt J C Pyne, Lt G S Haines and Lt Rden, Bl Dars Regt to England; Lt R A Goodwin, E H Watson, A G W Tod, H D Watson, H G Stamfe, G E L Gilbert, and W H Hidlebroond, Bl Dars Regt.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. M. Mehta presiding. There were present:—Drs. T. Blaney, Cook, G. Waters, Cowasjee Hormusjee, R. N. Khory, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, C. Cotton, J. R. Daxbury, F. R. Freebourn, Lieut.-Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Messrs. P. Peterson, Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Dadabai Naorojee, Posabhoy Framjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, K. M. Shroff, Kharshedjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Mahomed Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Shivjee Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

A NEW MEMBER.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, the Corporation recorded the Government resolution appointing Mr. Mahomed Husein Hakim, barrister-at-law, a member of the Corporation, vice Mr. Abdul Rahiman Alloo, resigned.

THE NEW BUDGET.

The Corporation next proceeded with the discussion of the budget estimates for the year 1886-87. The chairman reminded the Corporation that, under section 67 of the Act, the budget must be sanctioned before the 15th of the month.

Dr. Cook, as chairman of the Town Council, then laid before the Corporation the budget for the ensuing year. His task, he said, was a very pleasant one, since the estimated income of the year exceeded the estimated expenditure by nearly two lakhs. Those who, like himself, had known and watched the history of the municipality for a considerable number of years, could not but be struck with the steady progress which had marked its course. He thought they all viewed with much satisfaction the steady increase in its finances. By the kindness of the Controller he had been furnished with a statement of the income of the municipality for the past ten years, and he found that during the first half of this decade the average annual income was Rs. 32,00,000, while during the latter half of this period, it was Rs. 39,37,000. The sums thus raised and expended, irrespective of great works carried out through the agency of Government during the first five years of this decade, was Rs. 1,60,40,000; while the total income for the last quinquennial period was Rs. 1,96,88,000.

He need hardly say that the increase represented the growth and expansion of the city, and it also testified the good management of those in whose hands lay the welfare of the city, and especially to the services rendered by their most able Commissioner, to whom the Corporation had lately paid a well-earned compliment on the occasion of his obtaining for them an increase of Rs. 60,000 annually in the assessment of the Port Trust estate. Dr. Cook suggested that they should first consider the income side of the budget, and concluded by moving that the budget estimates for the year 1886-87 be now considered.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney said that his interest in the budget increased year by year with the increase in their income as well as expenditure. Their income was at present nearly half a million a year, and accordingly the budget demanded the most earnest consideration of every member of the Corporation. The chairman of the Town Council had said nothing about the surplus cash balance, but he (Dr. Blaney) wished to address them a few words on this important question. The Corporation were sanctioning large sums of money out of the surplus cash balance in the middle of the year, but he protested on principle against this objectionable practice which had gone on increasing. At the same time, he could quite understand that occasions might arise, such as the outbreak of an epidemic, when it was their duty to sanction grants right off. But what he objected to was that in the middle of the year, they were invited to sanction items which could have been and ought to have been foreseen at the time when the budget was under consideration.

INCOME.

Proceeding with the income side of the budget, the Corporation resolved, on the motion of Dr. Cook, that the consolidated rate be fixed at 8½ per cent. which, including Government and Port Trust contributions, was estimated to yield Rs. 14,17,000. The Government contribution towards police expenses will be Rs. 90,000. Among the items passed were wheel tax, estimated to yield an income of Rs. 2,86,400; toll fees, Rs. 16,800; liquor licenses, Rs. 1,43,750; public land conveyance "badges," Rs. 3,000; and tobacco duty and licenses, Rs. 1,70,000.

Dr. Cook proposed that, subject to the necessary alteration in the Municipal Acts regarding the enhancement and levying of additional town duties the budget estimate of town duties to be levied in the year 1886-87 be passed at Rs. 8,70,000, including Rs. 2,00,000 additional for Tansa water works; and that the duties be levied as under:—Grain of all sorts, 3 annas per candy; wines and spirits, 4 annas per gallon; beer, 6 pies per gallon; sugar, including molasses and goor, 7 annas per cwt.; ghee, 10 annas per Bombay maund; timber, excluding railway sleepers, 2½ per cent. on market value; fire-wood, 2 annas per candy; and kerosine oil and similar vegetable oils, six pies per gallon. (2) That until the Municipal Acts are amended, the town duties be levied during the ending year as under, as provided by the existing Acts:—Grain of all sorts, 4 annas per candy; wines and spirits, 4 annas per gallon; beer, 6 pies per gallon; sugar 1½ per cent. on market value; ghee, 10 annas per Bombay maund; timber, excluding railway sleepers, 2½ per cent. on market value; and fire-wood, 2 annas per candy.

It was contended that the Corporation could only fix the rates according to the law as it now stands, and accordingly Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy moved an amendment that the budget estimates of town duties be passed at Rs. 6,70,000 and that the duties be levied as under:—Grain of all sorts, 4 annas per candy; wines and spirits, 4 annas per gallon; beer, 6 pies per gallon; sugar, 1½ per cent. on market value; ghee, 10 annas per Bombay maund; timber, excluding railway sleepers, 2½ per cent. on market value; and fire-wood, 2 annas per candy.

Dr. Peterson supported the amendment, observing that they could only fix the rates according to the law as it stood, and not pass any items in the hope of being able to obtain the necessary sanction from the Legislature.

Dr. Cook thought the objection was sufficiently answered by the words contained in his resolution to the effect that the rates now proposed should be passed subject to the necessary alteration in the Act.

The chairman did not think that an Act passed subsequently authorizing them to levy the enhanced rates would validate their present action. He was of opinion that the portion of the resolution relating to the enhanced rates, which could only be levied after the necessary alteration in the Act, was not legal. He would not, however, object to Dr. Cook's resolution being put to the vote.

Mr. Bhaishankar's amendment was eventually carried by 16 votes to 7.

EXPENDITURE.

Passing on to the expenditure, the Municipal Commissioner suggested that priority should be given to the consideration of two items, namely, the proposal to build a new cross-road from Ripon-road to Byculla, and the widening of Haines-road. He said the Byculla bridge had been opened that morning, but the approaches on the Haines-road side had not been completed, and they could not be completed until a certain property in the neighbourhood was taken. They must be aware that at the junction of Clare and Haines-road there was a building called Fitzgerald Hotel, which would practically be submerged in earth. The building would disappear, and the Commissioner said he could not allow the railway company to go on with their work until some arrangements were come to about it. The owners of the property were most reasonable, offering to accept the amount of compensation which Mr. Grant and Mr. Murzban would jointly agree upon. It was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Corporation before he could formally authorize the prosecution of the work.

Dr. Cook moved that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for the cost of providing the new cross road from Ripon-road to Byculla, and to the expenditure of Rs. 7,254 for widening Haines-road.

The proposition having been duly seconded was carried unanimously.

The estimated expenditure for the Town Council and Corporation establishment was fixed at Rs. 45,481; the Municipal Commissioner's establishment at Rs. 68,774; and the Controller's department, including the audit, account and stores departments at Rs. 52,488.

The expenditure for Assessment and Collection department is estimated at Rs. 1,86,211, including Rs. 7,000 for Tansa. The estimated expenditure in connection with the fire-brigade was fixed at Rs. 75,151.

The total expenditure on the Public Health Department was passed at Rs. 10,63,697. The expenditure on the Engineer's Department was fixed at Rs. 9,79,654.

The expenses for the general election, which commence next, were passed at Rs. 4,500; and pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances at Rs. 21,000.

After passing a few other items the Corporation adjourned.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Gymkhana, this evening.

Departure of English mail, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Barcelona (s), from Cardiff; Malacca (s), Zanzibar; and Sirsoon (s), Penarth. Yesterday:—Agra (s), from Calcutta; and Brunhilde, Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yester. day:—Arctic Stream (s), for Madras; Eden Hall (s), Kurrachee; and Marie, Balasora.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

Quadrille	Kunstler	Strauss.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Grand Selection	La Stranlera	Bellini.
Valse	With the Stream	Marziale.
Divertissement	Parisina	Donizetti.
Valse	My Queen	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the Gymkhana, this evening:—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	Mon Ame	Gasner.
Cavatina	Polluto (il Martire)	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Fatinitza	Suppé.
Polka	Colonel	Hewe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Barcelona entered, and the s.s. Serapis and Inchmaree left the dock on Wednesday.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Week of Universal Prayer. Prayer meeting to-night in Lecture Hall, Apollo Bunder, at half-past eight. All, including ladies, cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Saturday the 9th inst. at 9 a.m.

LEVEE.—The names of Major-General Lucas and Brigade Surgeon Carter were omitted from the list of those who attended the Governor's *levée* (private *entrée*) on Tuesday.

POLO.—The sides this afternoon are:—Colours—Mr. Barton, Major Beaver, Mr. King, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Richards. vs. White—Mr. Macrae, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Pease, and Captain Phayre. Play to commence at 5 p.m.

THEFT OF A BOAT.—Mr. H. Blackwell, residing at Woodhouse Road, Lower Colaba, reported on Wednesday that a small long boat, valued at Rs. 13, which had been kept on the sea-shore opposite to his tent, had been stolen some time during the night of the 3rd instant.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Ebrahim Ismail was yesterday charged by Constable Elliott, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at Queen's-road. The accused showed no cause for the conviction of his offence, and he was fined Rs. 10.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON PRESSES.—These presses, which were put up for auction by the auctioneers Messrs. Beamish and Co., were bought in by the secretaries. The presses were put up in two lots. There were very few bidders and lot No. 1 was bought in at one lakh, and lot No. 2 at Rs. 65,000.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.—Ranee, girl, aged 10 years residing on the first floor of a chawl in Erskine road, on Wednesday last accidentally knocked over a kerosine oil lamp, which set fire to her clothes, causing extensive burns all over her body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is lying in a critical condition.

ACCIDENT.—Sonoo Luximon, a peon employed by the Volunteer Corps, whilst moving a slab in the Town Hall at 2-30 a. m. yesterday, had his left leg fractured by the stone falling upon him accidentally. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on a police stretcher for medical treatment.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—Fredereck de Brito has been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar in place of Mr. Lester de Foublanque, who has obtained privilege leave for two months. Mr. Kaikhosroo F. Mody, Clerk of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, and Junior Judges' Clerk, will act for Mr. Brito as Commissioner for taking affidavits and Senior Judges' Clerk.

THEFT AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.—Mr. A. Wingate, C.S., residing at the Byculla Club, Bellasis-road reported that at about 2 a.m. yesterday morning he was awoke by hearing some one in his room. He looked up and saw two Hindoos, apparently young men cleanly shaved, and who cleared out immediately. The gentleman missed Rs. 20 in cash, an umbrella valued Rs. 7, and a scarf pin valued Rs. 2 from his room.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Iyarkin Mahadoo, a Hindoo lad aged 15 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ear ornament, cash and a purse of the collective value of Rs. 49-0, the property of Gannoo Vishram, residing at Mahim, on the 6th instant, from his shop. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

FOUND DEAD.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the mor

gulations framed by the Commissioner of police, and convicted him upon that charge. The first accused was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 was fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of two months rigorous imprisonment.

RENDITION OF GWALIOR FORT.

THE following is the concluding and more important portion of Lord Mayo's minute and on the resolution of Gwalior:—The objection taken to so small a concession as was proposed to meet the Maharaja's wishes, which were most earnestly pressed in a personal interview with myself, brought more forcibly than ever to my mind our unsatisfactory position with regard to Gwalior, and led me to consider whether the time had arrived, when a complete revision and change in our relations with his powerful Chief was not only expedient but necessary.

From the time I first began to think of this matter I have never been satisfied that we have dealt with Scindiah according to the strict rules of honour. In 1853, when Scindiah came of age and asked that his fort should be transferred to him, Lord Dalhousie said that the Government had not a shadow of pretence for refusing his request and ought not to attempt to defer the act of restoration, whatever its consequences might be.

In 1860 Lord Canning promised that his fort should be restored to him when it could be done with safety.

The promise appears to have been repeated in 1863 by Lord Elgin; but, from that day to this, our whole action with regard to Scindiah, has been one of ever watchfulness—I may almost say suspicion. No one now believes that the Government of India have any present intention of carrying into effect the promises then given.

It is true that, in 1894, Scindiah gave to Lord Lawrence his formal consent to the occupation of his fort as long as the Government of India might deem such occupation to be advisable; but we all know the value that may be set upon a consent accorded by a Chief, situated as Scindiah is, to any proposal made by the paramount power. It is true that a sort of compensation was given in the shape of a permission to increase his artillery by 12 guns, and, further, that Lord Lawrence, by his acts, though not exactly in words, must have shown him that it was the intention of the Government to retain permanently at Morar and in the Gwalior fort a large garrison; yet still all this was not in accordance with the expectations held out to him at the most critical period of his life by Lord Dalhousie and his successors, and it has evidently roused in Scindiah's breast a very better feeling.

In reference to our military position at Morar, Lord Strathnairn strongly recommended that, on account of its unhealthiness, the heavy expenditure that it entailed, and the spectacle of inefficiency which it afforded by the state of prostration to which the British garrison was constantly reduced, it should be abandoned.

In Lord Sandhurst's opinion "we occupy a place, where we have no business; that the climate, as far as our troops are concerned, is one of the very worst we have to contend with; that the military position without the fort is a false one, and that even with the fort it is dangerous; that, in a political as well as in a military sense, the withdrawal from both fort and cantonment would not be unsound; that it would restore our character for good faith which has been somewhat tarnished in the transaction; and that, as a question of economy both of life and health among our troops, we should be great gainers."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in his memorandum, points out the defects of the military position, details the present strength of Scindiah's army, shows the dangerous and unprotected situation of the force, and recommends that the number of troops in the cantonment of Morar should be increased by one regiment of British cavalry and another of British infantry, and that considerable outlay should be made upon the defences and armament of the fort.

The existing shelter at Morar for the European troops has cost, according to a statement furnished by the Public Works Department over thirty lakhs of rupees. Major-General Daly however reckons the past expenditure at thirty-five lakhs.

To complete the accommodation for the present force will cost fifteen lakhs. The proposals now made by the Commander-in-Chief for the strengthening of the fort will roughly estimated cost 11 lakhs.

The additional cost of building accommodation for the cavalry and infantry regiments proposed by His Excellency will amount to forty lakhs.

To carry out, therefore the completion of the present accommodation, together with the Commander-in-Chief's views as to the repair and arming of the fort and the increase of force, would cost as follows:—

	Rs.
Completion of present accommodation ...	15,00,000
British cavalry and infantry regiment, extra to present force, as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief ...	25,00,000
Repairs and arming of fort ...	1.25,000
Total ...	55,25,000

or more than half a million of money.

To the policy of creating a fortress of first class importance in a Native State I am wholly opposed.

The objections which have been expressed by so many wise and able men as to the danger of adding to our fortifications in India apply with still greater force to the occupation of fortresses in Native States.

If ever we have to fight for the retention of our empire, we must fight for it in the field, and the multiplication of pieces of strength beyond those that are absolutely indispensable for the complete protection of all our munitions and stores, is, in my opinion, the creation for ourselves of a military danger, the extent of which it is impossible to overestimate, and for which I will never undertake the responsibility.

Neither can I consent to the removal of a cavalry regiment from the healthy station at Muttra to pestilential Morar. I believe the immediate effect would be great loss of strength and of life to a large number of British soldiers. Muttra is as healthy as Morar appears to be the reverse. Though unsupported by any infantry or infantry, the European cavalry regiment there could ride to the railway station of Hattrass, or into Agra, in four hours. The barracks are excellent, and the officer commanding the 17th Hussars, which has been stationed there for some little time, informs me that he considers that a better station in every way for cavalry can hardly be found in India.

The unhealthiness of Morar is beyond question. In the appendix will be found a note of the Sanitary Commissioner upon the subject.

As to the effect that our proceedings have had upon Scindiah's mind I have no doubt whatever.

When I saw him at Agra last October, he only referred, as a matter of complaint, to the distribution of his troops, which was enforced upon him by the Government in 1867. But it was quite clear to me that he felt most deeply the position in which he was placed, and that the one thought with the one object of his life was to obtain a change in our relations with him.

He has invariably professed unwillingness to spend money on the projected improvements in his State. He declined to subscribe even to a preliminary survey of the Chumbul for the purpose of irrigation, and has shown no disposition to follow Holkar's example and contribute to the cost of making railways within his States.

I cannot think these feelings are to be wondered at. During the mutiny he suffered like one of our own officers. After the mutiny we rewarded him bountifully and much beluaded him. Ever since we have treated him with a policy of suspicion and distrust, merely because he commands an army which we ourselves permitted him to raise and to retain.

I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that this state of things ought to terminate, and that if suitable arrangements can be made the present occupation both of the cantonment of Morar and the fort of Gwalior, ought to cease.

The question then, that remains to be considered is,—how this can best be effected, keeping in view our treaty obligations with Scindiah—the conditions that could be imposed upon him with regard to the construction of works useful to his people and to his State, and the placing of a sufficient body of troops in such a positions as will fulfil our obligations, and effect in a more efficient manner the objects for which the occupation of Gwalior was undertaken and has been to this day prolonged.

Our treaty obligations with Scindiah are carefully described in the notes. As they stand now they may be summed up in a few words.

We are bound to supply within the Maharaja's territories a subsidiary force at a cost of 16 lakhs of rupees in return for the cession in full sovereignty of certain assigned districts bringing in about 13 lakhs of rupees, the object of the treaty evidently being to enable us to maintain at a cost of not less than 16 lakhs of rupees within Scindiah's dominions a sufficient force of British troops in place of the late contingent force.

But article I. of this treaty keep in force all former engagements, except in so far as they may be altered by that treaty; and, as is pointed out by the Secretary, the obligations of former treaties, especially that concluded at Burhanpur in 1804, are still in force, by which the Maharaja agreed to receive, and the East Indian Company ty furnish, a subsidiary force of no less than 6,000 regular infantry with artillery and stores, to be placed at such a place near Scindhia's frontier as was deemed most eligible by the Government.

As far as I can judge, these two forces, or their equivalents, comprise together the amount of force which we are bound to maintain in respect to our treaty obligations and the district ceded.

As far as expenditure goes, the cost of the troops now stationed at Morar represents an outlay equal to the forces referred to in both treaties. Its annual amount being estimated at about 20 lakhs exclusive, of course, of barrack expenditure.

I should be unwilling to enter upon the consideration of this matter at all if it involved any revision or alteration of the arrangements which have from time to time been made with Scindhiah with regard to cession or restoration of territory.

We have received from him much land—some had been restored, some exchanged; but we are still bound in return to maintain a force sufficient for his protection.

In any arrangement, therefore, which we may make, I propose to recognise fully those obligations and act on the principle that they are to be rigidly maintained. But I believe that we should fulfil these obligations better, with greater safety to ourselves, and with more satisfaction to the Maharaja, if the troops which we are bound to maintain were altogether placed in a position outside, but near, His Highness's territories, as was provided for in the treaty of Burhanpur.

Railways have altered the whole aspect of military affairs as regards the position, and stationing of troops in India, and will enable us to dispose of our army in positions near important points, where the health of the troops may be, as much, if not more, thought of than strategical considerations.

If, therefore, Scindiah would propose to construct a railway from Agra to Gwalior and to bridge the Chumbul, I would declare my willingness to evacuate the cantonment of Morar and restore to him his fort. I cannot, however, approve of the suggestion that he should recoup us for the enormous expenditure which we have made on the cantonment.

I would be prepared to hand over to him all buildings and the cantonment in full property and sovereignty under certain conditions.—the conditions being that they should be kept constantly in repair, ready for the reception of a British force, in case circumstances required an advance upon Gwalior, and that a European engineer officer should be entertained by Scindiah for the purpose of superintending and carrying out, at his cost, the necessary works of maintenance and repair.

With regard to the fort, an engagement should be required that it should not be rendered more formidable than at present; that its works should not be strengthened or extended, nor its armament increased; and that nothing should be done to prevent the easy occupation by an advancing force of the hill which so completely commands it.

By this means all questions of a revision of treaty in regard to assigned or sechsated districts would be avoided, and our power to fulfil our obligations for the protection of Scindiah's throne and for the repression of disturbance in his State would be fully recognised and increased.

All the objections that can possibly be raised to this course have been urged by Colonel Meade in his letter of the 12th July 1871.

Though they are stated with great clearness, they seem to have little force.

If Scindiah's well-appointed army is incapable of keeping the Lushkur in order, it is quite clear that such a force cannot long be permitted to exist.

It is possible that his forces may become a pretorian guard, but I do not see that our present position at Morar prevents the occurrence of such an event.

Opposed as I am to the retention by any native chief of such an army as Scindiah now possesses, I should not look with much apprehension on any event, either of mutiny or disorder, which would oblige the disarmament of the greater portion of that force.

At the demise of the present Maharaja, it will be impossible to avoid the consideration of the existence of this army, and attempts must be made to lessen it.

I am not prepared to say that, even on the present occasion, Scindiah might not be willing to reduce a portion of his army, anxious as he is to secure the possession of his fortress.

I would not, however, make this an indispensable portion of the arrangement, though it would be very desirable if some such result could be even now obtained. It should be strongly pressed.

I should object to placing any troops nearer Gwalior than Agra, and the proposal would probably entail the necessity of slightly increasing the shelter for the garrison at that station.

Some of those who have written on this subject appear to consider that negotiation would be difficult and prolonged.

I cannot see that, in the hands of Major-General Daly, such should be selected.

It will be observed that the statements as to the insecurity and insalubrity of the Morar position are supported by the highest military and sanitary authorities, and that the course that I have suggested is recommended by the best and most experienced political opinion which we have at our command.

I therefore recommend that we should withdraw our troops from Morar and Gwalior, when Scindiah has made a railway from Agra to Gwalior, and slightly increase our force at Agra—that we should enter into an agreement with him to keep in repair the cantonment of Morar, and to admit our troops into the fort; it being understood that he should not strengthen or render more formidable the defences of the fort, and that every effort should be made to induce him to reduce his army.

I make these recommendations for, the following reasons:—

1stly, that we shall withdraw our troops from the most unhealthy station in India;

2ndly, that we shall place ourselves in a notoriously weak and somewhat dangerous position;

3rdly, that we shall take up a military position which would enable us, if necessity arose, to act upon Gwalior with far greater force and certainty of success than we could do under present circumstances;

4thly, that we should obtain, free of expense, a [illegible] of the Chief of Scindiah;

5thly, that we should restore our character for good faith which, in the case of the fort, is not altogether unassailable; and

6thly, that we should comply with the well-known wishes and dying request of a faithful ally who has been of late years treated with scant courtesy and bare justice.

If these suggestions are adopted, we shall recede from a position which was gained without honour, and cannot be retained without danger.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DROWN A DOCTOR.

Dr. George Currie, a Registered Physician and Surgeon of Great Britain, and a resident of Madras, appeared on Monday last, in the Police Court, on Jan 4, for summonses to issue respectively against (1) Thomas Dawson, the proprietor of the British India Hotel at Rangoon; (2) Eugene Raedel, a Mechanical Engineer in the Rice Conservancy Department, Moore and Co., Akyab; (3) J. Henderson, the commander of the B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer *Goorkha*; (4) The Chief Officer, and (5) the Second officer of the said steamer, (6) H. Bruce, the engineer in charge of Messrs. Wilson and Co. at Sattaiahangalam, in the Salem District, Madras Presidency, and (7) Henry Trapp, a Celier-keeper, employed at Messrs. Mellon and Co., Rangoon, for their conspiring together to murder Dr. Hoo-Mei-Pin, and for attempting to do so.

The first and second accused with having on the 10th December 1885, at 9 a. m., used criminal force and criminal intimidation, and attempting to stab complainant with a pen-knife. The third accused with aiding and abetting the first and second accused in the commission of the said offences. The first, second, sixth and seventh accused with having on the 10th December 1885, between 9 and 9.30 a. m., used criminal force, and, further, caused bodily hurt to complainant on board steamer *Goorkha*. The first, second, fourth, and fifth accused with having on the 10th December 1885 between 1 and 2 p. m., attempted to drown complainant by throwing him overboard and forced his life buoy from the stern of the steamer *Goorkha*. It appeared from the complainant's statement that the complainant had taken passage in London on the 11th November last as a second class passenger for Madras on board the steamer *Goorkha*. The steamer sailed from London at 2 p.m, on the same date, and arrived at Colombo at 6 a.m. on the 12th December. During the passage between Aden and Bombay complainant had been told by some of the second-class passengers to the effect that a Mr. Gaspar (also second class passenger) had originated and circulated a rumour that the chief steward of the second class cabin saloon was in the habit of entering at nights into the cabin of three ladies who were second class passengers to Madras Mr. Gasper, however, on being questioned, denied that he had originated the circulated the rumour, and on the said Mr. Gasper asking complainant what he should do in the matter, complainant advised him to make a report to the commander. A verbal complaint, was accordinly lodged before the commander by Mr. Gasper. About in or on the 9th November, Mr. Gasper and a Mrs. Fordyce, with her two daughters, namely the Misses Mabel and Geraldine Fordyce, together with complainant, signed a written complaint addressed to the commander about certain irregularities having taken place on board; and one irregularity was that the second accused was in the habit of taking off his coat in the presence of ladies in the saloon, and also smoking there. Mention was also made in the written complant about the false rumour that had spread against Mr. Gasper, also of certain threats of violence made by the first, second, and sixth accused both to Mr. Gasper and complainant. To this written complant the commander returned a written reply which complainant was prepared to produce in court. On the 10th December at about 9 a.m. Mr. Gasper and complainant were smoking on deck in the smoking-room, and immediately after Mr. Gasper had finished his cigarette and left the room, the 1st and 2nd accused rushed into the room where complainant was, closed the doors, and me 1st accused then said to complainant. "Well you apologise for your conduct in having reported the the 2nd accused to the commander?" Complainant replied "We had better refer the matter to the commander?" whereupon 2nd accused struck complainant, threw him down, sat upon his neck, struck him several blows on the head, and threatened to stab him with a pen knife. Second accused was about opening the blade of the pen knife when complainant seized him in a way that obliged the accused to release his hold of complain; ant and fall back. Complainant then opened the door of the room and made his way to the com; mander, and complained to him of the brutal treat; ment he had just been subjected to. A Major Orr, passenger to Calcutta, was standing by the commander at the time. The commander replied that he (complainant) was a nuisance on the boad, and deserted "and—d good thrashing," and that he had directed the 1st and 2nd accused to give him a sound thrashing. During the same night between 1 and 2 p.m., 1st accused called complainant out of his cabin and asked him to apologise to 2nd accused for having reported him to the commander, and that if he did so, matters would be settled amicably; complainant from fear tonsented, and then followed 1st accused to the stern where he found the 4th and 5th accused, who said that they had received private instructions from Gray Dawes and Co., the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Coy. in London to give complainant a good ducking, and to force a promise out of him not to worry Binny and Company at Madras. Complainant finding himself at the mercy of the accused, begged them to spare his life, and at they demanded a written apology from him, complainant promised to give it to them on the following day together with a champagne supper. At any rate, they said that they must carry out Gray Dawes and Co.'s instructions, or they would lose their appointments if they did not. 1st and 2nd accused then ordered complainant to take off his clothes, which he did They then tied a life buoy to him and assisted by the 4th and 5th accused, threw him overboard into the sea, where he was left for about a quarter of an hour, and then hoisted on board again. He was then ordered to put on his clothes and go to bed with a threat that if he reported what had taken place he would be subjected to similar treatment on the following night, but that it would be more harsh, as the buoy and the rope would not be attached to him. On the following day they forced out of him a written apology addressed respectively to 1st, 2nd, and 6th accused, asking their forgiveness for any insulting remarks he might have made to either 1st, 2nd, or 6th accused. The steamer anchored in Colombo harbour at 6 a.m. on the 12th December, but at 8 a.m. complainant went on board and had to jump down into the steamer, into a jolly boat alongside, and thus escaped to shore, but without his baggage. On arrival on shore he immediately complained at the Police Station to Inspector Moore concerning the final assault made upon him by 4th and 5th accused before he escaped from the steamer. The complaint was heard by the Port Magistrate, but dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. Complainant then, in company with a European Police officer, proceeded on board for his personal luggage; he allowed his heavy baggage however to remain on board as he had insured it to Madras. Complainant afterwards proceeded to Pondicherry in the French steamer *Tibre* and arrived in Madras by rail on the 18th December.

The complainant was represented in court by Mr. Willie Grant and Mr. P. D. Shaw, instructed by Mr. J. Carr.

His Worship granted the application.—*Madras Times.*

MESSRS. SASSOON AND THEIR COMPRADOR.

AN important appeal from a judgment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for China and Japan (Sir R. T. Rennie) of November last, affirming a decision of Mr. Davenport, Judge of the Consular and Provincial Court of Tientsin, came before the Judicial committee of the Privy Council on Dec. 12. The circumstances will appear from the judgment of their Lordships.

Mr. Mayhurgh, Q.C., and Mr. William Latham were counsel for the appellants.

Lord Monkswell, in delivering the judgment of their Lordships, said the facts of the case were not very numerous or complicated. The appellants, Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, and Company, are a well-known firm of merchants, trading with various places in the East, and having a branch at Tientsin in December, together with a number of other European or foreign firms there—for the purpose of enabling them to deal with the natives, whose language they did not understand—employed native compradors to assist them in their transactions. The comprador employed by Messrs. Sassoon was one Hoo-Mei-Pin, who had a shop in Tientsin, and who exposed outside it two signboards, one with the name "Lao-Sha-Sun" and that being the Chinese for Sassoon—and the other with the Chinese designation of Messrs. Collins and Company, a second firm for whom he acted. It appeared that Hoo-Mei-Pin, on the occasion of the transaction now in question, had on his own account, and that, as was the custom with these native compradors, he, to a great extent used the names of his foreign principals and their firms under the implied support